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TOPICS OF THE DAY

REBELLION AGAINST TYRANNY IN CONGRESS

DUMMIES seated in imposing rows in the House of Representatives would make our laws very much as they are being made now, in the view of a member who has resigned from the Ways and Means Committee to give point to his criticism. The Republican minority sit idly by watching the proceedings, as powerless as the spectators in the gallery, and the Democrats themselves, this member complains, are bound by caucus rules to vote like sheep for the measures approved by the party leaders. In this way a large part of the country has no real voice in our legislation. In short, "Cannonism" is declared to be still in the saddle, only under Democratic auspices, and there are mutterings of another insurrection against its tyranny. The call for the revolt has been sounded by Representative Sydney Anderson (Prog. Rep.), of Minnesota, who prefaces his resolution for an investigation of caucus methods in the House by resigning his place on the Ways and Means Committee. This resolution provides for a committee to determine if by "secret and caucus methods" members are "deprived of their rights and prevented from serving their constituents." Mr. Anderson's claim that the issue he raises is not essentially a partizan one finds some support in the recent protests of Democratic Congressmen against the operation of caucus rule. Thus Representative Jeremiah Donovan (Dem.), of Connecticut, declares that "the secret caucus is the device of the devil," and that "the time has come for the Democrats to abandon it." And Representative Sisson (Dem.), of Mississippi, announced that he would vote against his party's Currency Bill as a means of expressing his opposition to "secret caucus methods." Nevertheless the Democratic papers are inclined to make light of the matter, while the Republican papers take an opposite stand and show an equally marked tendency to make party capital of it.

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TIRED OF BEING A DUMMY.

Representative Anderson, of Minnesota, says that "the rules of the House deprive me of my opportunity for service," so that "my membership is at once a farce and a fraud."

According to Mr. Anderson, the caucus system perpetuates the very evils which were supposed to disappear with the "gag rules" and "steam-roller" methods of Cannonism. Admitting that "some good things have been done even under the caucus system," he adds, "Yet the same reasoning which now attempts to justify a caucus would justify a despotism." The caucus, he declares, occupies the same place in legislation that the much-criticized "holding company" does in high finance—that is to say, it places the control in the hands of a few men. In his speech to the House explaining his resignation from the Ways and Means Committee, where he felt his membership to be under the present system "at once a farce and a fraud," he says in part:

"I am induced to resign my membership on the Committee on Ways and Means because the rules of the House and the system of legislation in vogue here deprive me of my opportunity for service to the country on that committee and because my continuance on that committee must be construed into an acquiescence in fraud upon those who have a right to believe and do believe that I have had or shall have some part in framing the legislation reported by that committee. The rules of the House, written and unwritten, deprive me of my opportunity for service and the system of legislation, visible and invisible, which obtains here strips me of my prerogatives as a representative of the people."

His predicament has its roots in the caucus system, of which he goes on to say:

"The caucus system is new only in form. In effect it has been in use for many years. The questions which it presents are not political. I disclaim any partizan purpose in discussing them at this time.

"These questions reach the very foundation of representative government, for the effect of the caucus is to deprive the minority wholly of participation in the actual making of legislation. Under this system 141 congressional districts are wholly unrepresented. Nine States—Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming—are totally deprived of any participation in the making of legislation vitally affecting their interests, for these States send no Democrats to the House, and consequently are not

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represented in the legislative annex, where legislation is really made. Eighteen other States are partially unrepresented. Eight out of 11 districts in California, Iowa, and Wisconsin, 9 out of 10 in Minnesota, 10 out of 12 in Michigan, and 25 out of 36 in Pennsylvania are wholly without representation. It requires no argument to demonstrate the iniquity of the situation. Its sectional and discriminative results are apparent in legislation.

"The right of the people to representation in making the laws by which they shall be governed necessarily carries with it the proposition that their Representatives, when elected, shall have opportunity to participate in the actual making of legislation and that the prerogatives and powers essential to this participation will be preserved.

"These essentials are not numerous. They may be summed up into the right of debate, to offer amendments, and to vote as one's judgment dictates, without coercion or restriction.

"The caucus preserves the shadow but destroys the substance of these rights.

"A member may debate, offer amendments, and vote, but the verdict has already been rendered by a packed jury.

"No one would claim that a man's right to a trial by jury was preserved if the jury impaneled were already bound to return a verdict against him. Yet this is the exact situation in the House.

"The caucus not only destroys the representation of the minority but of a minority of the majority, for it binds the votes of both majority and minority of the caucus as a unit in the House against all suggestion, amendment, and debate.

"It may be claimed that no action of a caucus can bind the vote of a member on the floor of the House. Doubtless this is theoretically true, but every man who has felt the sting of the party lash and the prick of the organization spur knows that actually it is not true. It is not true."

Comparing the caucus to a holding company, he says:

"The few men who desire to control the policy of legislation in the House organize the members of the majority party into a holding company—the caucus. Under a rule, written or unwritten, a majority vote of the holding company, the caucus, binds the whole membership of the caucus to vote as a unit in the House.. Thus a minority of the membership of the House controls the legislative policy of the whole House in the actual making of legislation."

"Cannonism has gone, but it appears that Underwoodism is entirely able to fill the vacancy," comments the Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.), while a Republican paper, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, exclaims that here in the secret caucus is "real 'invisible government.'" This Chicago paper goes on to say:

"An essential condition of free and popular government is that it shall proceed by discussion, in which all sides shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard, from the original proposal to the final conclusion. In the present Congress the Democratic majority has practically suppressed discussion.

"The Tariff Bill and the Currency Bill, the most important measures considered, have been framed by the Democrats of the committees in charge of them in secret session, with exclusion of the Republican minority members, and with denial to them of a hearing by their Democratic colleagues.

"From the partizan committee meeting secretly held the bills have gone to the party caucus, also meeting secretly. Only when agreement has been reached in the secret caucus, and its members are 'sworn in' to support the measure without change, has the minority been given any opportunity for criticism or suggestion.

"Not only has there been refusal really to hear what the minority might have to advance, but the majority has pledged itself to inaccessibility to any argument that the minority might offer, however valid. This is the most dangerous, undemocratic, and un-American phase of the procedure. . . . . .

"Here is government not only invisible but impersonal, hiding behind the locked doors of the committee and caucus room and concealing any sort of personal responsibility for its acts."

"Absenteeism," points out the New York *Press* (Prog.), "is one of the evils sure to follow the rigid caucus rule which has made the Democratic program," for "why should men attend sessions to repeat the performance of the caucus?" It adds:

"The wisdom of Plato and the eloquence of Demosthenes might together be turned loose on the House, and under present conditions they would have absolutely no effect; the caucus dictum would be carried into effect without question or inquiry.

"When the old Republican machine imposed caucus rule upon the House this paper protested. Now that the boot is on the other leg; now that the Democrats are offending in this regard just as seriously as the Republicans formerly did, this newspaper again protests.

"Caucus rule of this kind is the beginning of the decadence of representative government."

Yes, agrees the stanchly Republican St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, it "is subversive of representative government." The secret caucus, bad as it is, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), is after all merely one of the instruments by which President Wilson imposes a "one-man domination" upon Congress. The same view is taken by the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), which declares that Congress has been "converted into a mere agency for the automatic registering of the executive decrees and the confirmation of executive policy."

On the other hand, in a House of 435 members, argues the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), "no progress could be made at all in legislation without rules limiting debate and preventing filibustering." And it goes on to say in defense of the Democratic procedure:

"The Democrats were confronted by the same conditions when they came into power that had confronted the Republicans before them. Power must be concentrated somewhere, or it would be impossible to transact business. The Democrats made a terrible outcry against the despotism of Speaker Cannon, but that was merely for stage effect. The experienced legislators among them knew that his method was the only practical method by which any progress could be made. If the House were merely a debating society, without the duty of passing bills, the conditions complained of by Representative Anderson could easily be abolished."

Turning to the Democratic press, we find many of them patiently explaining to Mr. Anderson that the "tyranny" of which he complains is inseparable from majority rule, if the majority is to be held responsible for legislation enacted. It is "inherent in the organization of a numerous body under majority rule," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.). "The caucus is not a lovely institution; neither is it superlatively odious nor so dangerous to the liberties of the people and the welfare of the country as perfervid oratory pictures it," says the Dallas *News* (Dem.), which thinks that "the method Mr. Anderson chose to denounce it is more dramatic than just." "He does not seem to understand that the country has relieved the Republican party of any responsibility whatever for tariff legislation, at least for a while," remarks the Houston *Post* (Dem.), which suggests that as a minority member he "should take his medicine without making faces." And in the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) we read:

"Did Representative Anderson expect that he, a Republican protectionist, as one of the twenty-one members of the Ways and Means Committee, would be allowed to shape 4 per cent. or so of the schedules of the bill? If this is not what he means to convey, then what is his meaning?

"There is no possible way in which a tariff measure could be framed by protectionists and tariff reformers working together, except the way of 'party perfidy and party dishonor.' The two sides of the committee represent theories of the relation of the Government to industry that meet in head-on collision. One or the other must be given the right of way."

Glancing at the question historically, the Washington *Star* (Ind.) recalls that prior to the revision of the House methods under Thomas B. Reed twenty-three years ago, the complaint was that the minority was too powerful—that it could halt business almost at pleasure and force terms upon the majority. Admitting that possibly the tendency since then has been too much in the other direction, *The Star* remarks that

"The tariff has been revised five times since the Reed rules were promulgated. Maybe it is time for the rules and practises of the House to be revised."

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THE SPECTER OF "LAWFUL MONEY"

THE THREE-TO-ONE VOTE in the House of Representatives in favor of an amendment that insures a gold basis in the Currency Bill and practically reaffirms the Gold Standard Act of 1900 terminated the bitter warfare waged by certain Eastern editors against the taint of "Bryanism" they suspected in the clause providing for the redemption

EUGENICS.
—Webster in the New York *Globe*.

of the proposed Federal reserves. As originally published, the provision set down that the notes were to be redeemed "in gold," but in the succeeding draft of the bill, as these editors pointed out ominously, the phrase "or lawful money" had been slipt in as an alternative to "in gold." The sound-money amendment, as it is called, was passed against an opposition wholly Democratic, while the Progressives and half the Democrats voted for it. It provides that nothing in the present bill shall be construed to repeal "the parity provisions" of the Act of March 14, 1900, which was entitled, "an Act to define and fix the standard of value to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States to refund the public debt and for other purposes."

The amendment was adopted, one Washington correspondent relates, "after one of the most remarkable scenes during this Congress," and he adds that it was adopted because the sound-money Democrats were "stung to the quick" by the charge that the country was to be committed to the Bryan silver theories of seventeen years ago. Warrant for this utterance was found in the record of the editorial onslaught on the interpolated words "lawful money." Scathing and frequent were the allusions to "1896 and its currency nightmare," and many were the cynical inquiries as to whether the sound-money fight would have to be fought all over again. The distinction between gold and "lawful money," explained one writer, "is as wide as the gulf which separates the sound currency of to-day from the greenbackism proposed a generation ago." To say that these Federal reserve notes may be redeemed in "lawful money," tartly observed the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), is almost like saying that they need not be redeemed at all; and it bespoke the "vigorous condemnation and outspoken protest of an enlightened public" against the "Bryanism" in the bill. On the other hand, however, the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) did not think it made much difference whether the words "lawful money" had crept into the bill through Bryanitic or other influence because "the fundamental fact in our commercial and financial existence is the gold standard." But in the matter of the attempt, as it was said, to "Bryanize" the bill, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), unshakeable in its belief that "there is but one satisfactory money of redemption," traced the words, not to Mr. Bryan's suggestion, but showed them to be actually "borrowed from the Aldrich Bill."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), considering the criticisms against the bill on the ground that it presented the most obvious opportunity for "inflation," remarked with concern that the charge did not seem to be "entirely imaginary," whereat the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) remarked that, far from being imaginary, the "fiatism" in the proposed law was "a real and actual menace," and it called sharp attention to the fact that all other sections of the Currency Bill were "dwarfed in importance by the one which controls the issue of paper money." As the bill stands, *The Public Ledger* explained, the Federal Government will be "the one agency to issue notes" while acting for the Government will be "a central, politically controlled body of seven men, who will have in their keeping to a very dangerous degree the volume of such notes as may be floated." Now, it continued, not only gold, but "lawful money" might have been the basis of these notes, a provision which it describes as "the essence and spirit of fiatism and inflation," and it proceeded to read Secretary Bryan's hand in the matter thus:

"Two things he aimed at—first, the political control of the banks, and next the provision which would put directly in the hands of that body the note-issuing power. He has now both points, and all the other features are non-essentials. It is true that the Government might maintain the high standard of bank-notes. It is also true that the Federal board of seven men might be patriots who thought of their country's good rather than of an opportunity to exploit a dangerous theory.

"But if the Owen-Glass measure were to put the note-issuing power in the hands of the banks, where it properly belongs, and where England, France, and Germany place it, the perils of

"COME, NOW, DON'T BE SILLY!"
—Bowers in the *Newark News*.

inflation would disappear. No political coterie, however flighty their financial theories might be, could then jeopardize the credit of their land.

"But with the Federal Government as the sole sponsor and agent of these bank-notes, and with a political body instead of a bank body at the helm, who can foresee what might happen? Let an inflationist once get the whip-hand of that Federal board

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of control, which he would have as president, and nothing could prevent a flood of cheap money."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which precipitated the whole discussion by its attacks on the "interpolated" and hated words "lawful money," and which also examined the question from many angles, in one editorial took up the point of greenbacks as "lawful money." They would remain under the proposed law, the assertion had been made, as they are now, "redeemable in gold and protected by a large gold reserve," and also they would "figure in the reserves of the proposed Federal Reserve Banks as they now figure in the reserves of the national banks," which, *The Sun* admitted, "is quite true and good as far as it goes." But, it went on to explain, the $346,000,000 of greenbacks outstanding were not the only "lawful money" in the land in addition to gold, and it cited the $565,000,000 of silver which is legal tender and, "according to official definition," is also "lawful money." And at this time, *The Sun* continued, "on a gold reserve of $150,000,000 the Treasury is charged with maintaining at a parity with gold a total of $1,672,000,000 of currency, consisting of greenbacks and silver, plus $761,000,000 of national bank-notes," and *The Sun* concluded:

"Without any provision for larger Treasury reserves, the pending bill would enormously increase the Government's obligation through the proposed unlimited note issue unless the Gold Standard Act of 1900 should in effect be nullified by the bill."

The sum total of *The Sun's* opinion was that "the Bryan virus of unsound money notions" had to a great extent already infected the Sixty-third Congress; but the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) did not drag Mr. Bryan into the matter at all. *The Times* showed that the monetary commission in its report of January 8, 1912, defended the use of "lawful money, instead of gold exclusively, for the redemption of notes and the reserves of the banks." But, argued *The Times*, it must be understood and remembered that the word "gold" has a fixt meaning "which can not be changed by statute," whereas, quite to the contrary, such phrases as "legal tender" or "lawful money" might be altered in "import and scope by an Act of Congress," with the result that we might have so much lawful money on our hands as to force a suspension of gold payments, and *The Times* recalled some such enactments:

"Greenbacks were made a legal tender by the act of February 25, 1862. The silver dollar was a legal tender, altho no dollars were in circulation until the act of 1873 dropt the silver dollar from our list of coins. The act of February 28, 1878, authorized the coining of silver dollars and made them legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract. The act of March 14, 1900, made gold certificates available in bank reserves, to which, of course, there could be no objection. The use of silver certificates in reserves had already been authorized."

The construction put upon statutes, *The Times* went on to say, "depends very much upon the men who construe them," and it pointed to the possibility that at some future time changes in the law might add "other forms of money to those now made lawful." The risk of having such laws construed and applied by "the radicals of the House and Senate" was much too serious, thought *The Times*, "to be incurred in a matter so vital as the currency," and it maintained, moreover, that:

"The danger would be very great even if the new notes were made redeemable in gold alone, for being obligations of the Government the Treasury stock of gold would be subject to exhausting drains whenever serious financial troubles arose. The whole stock of these new notes issued in the discretion of the Federal reserve board without limit as to amount would be obligations, not of 7,000 member banks or of twelve reserve banks, exclusively, but of the United States Government. It ought to be as clear as noonday to the men engaged in preparing this bill that the provision for redemption must be made so sure and sound and ample that no doubt can ever arise in the minds of note-holders as to the possibility of exchanging them for gold. It is not enough for the Government to pay one debt by another. There is but one satisfactory money of redemption."

Willing to admit, on the one hand, that Chairman Glass was right when he said of the bill that "redemption of Federal reserve notes 'in gold or lawful money' safeguarded in a way the gold standard," still the New York *World* (Dem.) was moved to ask, "But why should these notes, to be issued only in time of stress, be based upon anything except gold?" And *The World* said finally:

"It can hardly be denied that the qualification of 'lawful money' introduces once more into our currency a question as to the true standard. The phrase was not in the bill as originally drawn. It was interpolated for a purpose. In the main, the new Banking and Currency Bill is a wise and conservative measure, but it is assailed on all sides by interests that find profit in things as they are. All of these interests are powerful. Some are corrupt. Some are in a position to make a strong appeal to the fears of honest men as to the stability of our monetary standard. Why place weapons in the hands of the enemy which, if it can not write new banking and currency laws, prefers to operate under the old scandalous system of concentration, speculation, stringency, and panic?"

THE HETCH HETCHY "GRAB"

FRESH EFFORTS to defeat San Francisco's plan to turn the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, into a reservoir have followed its approval by the lower House of Congress, and its opponents still hope for its demise in the Senate or the White House. Leaving out of consideration certain apparent discrepancies between the facts as presented by the friends and by the enemies of this enabling bill, and between the arguments based on these presentations, there remains a considerable body of opposition which takes its stand squarely on the ground that 500 square miles of public domain should not be ceded in perpetuity to any corporation, private or municipal. This opposition seems unaffected by the fact that the bill not only passed the House by a vote of 183 to 43, but has the sanction of such eminent conservationists as Gifford Pinchot, Secretary Lane, and Chief Forester Henry S. Graves. "San Francisco wants the Hetch Hetchy in order to have free, or nearly free, water," remarks the New York *Telegraph*, and adds: "It is a benign Government which pays municipal water bills." "No part of the accumulated argument can obscure the fact that what is sought is possession of property of the nation for the use and benefit of one town," notes the Providence *Journal*. "The more the Hetch Hetchy matter is looked into the worse it looks," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, which declares that the passage of the bill by the House "ought to spur its opponents to victory in the Senate." "The bill will give up 500 miles of government land to a corporation which will profit at the expense of the American people," says the Albany *Journal*, and the Springfield *Union* insists that the measure "is a grab." "If such a scheme can succeed, what public property will be safe from private grabbers?" asks the New York *Tribune*, and the Boston *Transcript* declares that this method of subsidizing San Francisco's water-supply "at the expense of ninety millions of people" is "not simply colossal folly," but "base treachery as well."

Many editors are convinced that San Francisco's preference for the Hetch Hetchy as the source of its water-supply is largely due to the possibility of water-power development connected with this project. What this possibility is may be inferred from the fact that there is a drop of 4,000 feet between the Hetch Hetchy Valley and San Francisco. "The politicians of San Francisco," says the New York *Times*, "are nurturing a power project under the guise of providing a water-supply for the city." The Springfield *Republican* shares this view,

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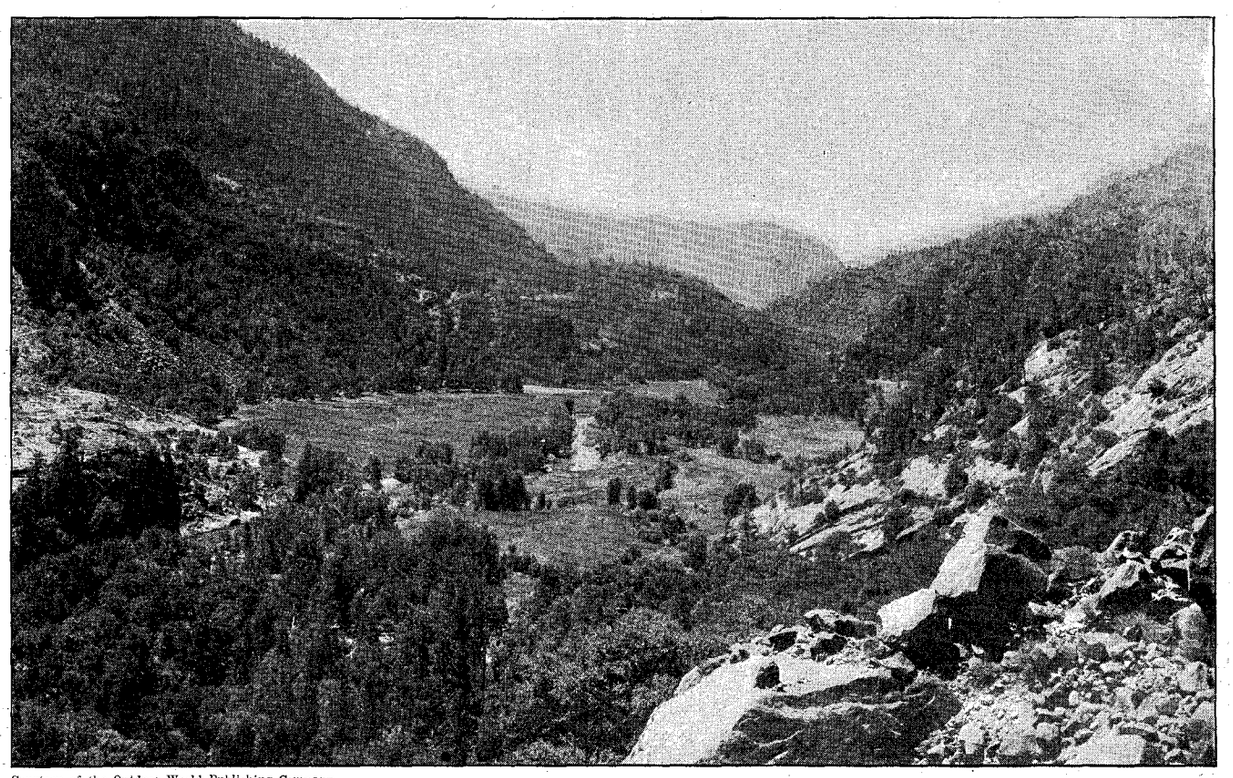

Courtesy of the Outdoor World Publishing Company.

SAN FRANCISCO THINKS THIS WOULD LOOK BETTER AS A LAKE.

The lower end of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, which San Francisco proposes to dam and convert into a reservoir for the city's water supply. The scheme involves about 500 square miles of the public domain.

and quotes an estimate placing the value of the water-power rights involved at $45,000,000. "This is one of the boldest grabs engineered on the Pacific Coast since the timber thieves were run to earth," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. Among other papers from various sections of the country that join in the protest against this concession we note the New York *World*, Jersey City *Jersey Journal*, Milwaukee *Journal* and *Free Press*, Indianapolis *News*, and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "The milk in the Hetch Hetchy coconut," remarks *The Courier-Journal*, "seems to be that San Francisco realizes the advantage of a free government grant." And the same paper goes on to say:

"San Francisco is ready enough to spend money on other things for herself that are not nearly as important as a water-supply. She has also shown very little consideration for the feelings of the rest of the country in the matter of Japanese land-holders. What good reason exists for making her a present of a cherished and valuable public reservation now under governmental control? Has San Francisco deserved it of us?"

The Indianapolis *News* notes that in the past "four Secretaries of the Interior have denounced the Hetch Hetchy water scheme," and that Secretary Lane, who favors it, "is an Oakland-San Francisco man." Finally, the case for the opposition is thus summed up by the Milwaukee *Journal:*

"It seems sufficiently evident that the house has not yet waked to the idea that in the people's view graft is rapidly coming to mean every form of privilege which taxes the many to enrich the few.

"Let it be remembered that there is no issue of forcing San Francisco to do without a sufficient and good supply of water. The question is whether San Francisco shall do what every other city is compelled to do; that is, get its water from the best available source and pay the cost, or whether, for the benefit of a single city of less than half a million, a public park set aside for the public more than twenty years ago shall be diverted from its present use to save San Francisco money. A single city is asking the whole nation to sacrifice a cherished possession and delight in order to help it out with its financing, and the House of Representatives has not been able to see that this is graft."

On the other hand, we do not have to go to San Francisco to find newspapers championing this bill. Thus the Chicago *Post*, which formerly opposed the Hetch Hetchy scheme, thinks that the bill in its present form has been shorn of its objectionable features and deserves to become law. Says this paper:

"Regret as we may the invasion of a national park and the flooding of a lovely valley, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Hetch Hetchy issue has reached as fair a settlement as has ever been worked out in any similar problem. . . . Every amendment demanded by the forestry, geological survey, reclamation, and other Federal officials has been granted. The bill is now a government affair instead of a narrow, selfish San Francisco project.

"Furthermore, investigation has convinced such authorities as Mr. Pinchot that the supposed choice of another water-supply than the Hetch Hetchy Valley really does not exist for San Francisco. Pinchot believes that the city must have water, and might get it, as has been said, from other valleys. But he is now convinced that this would be but a temporary solution, and that for the sake of the irrigated lands of California the water must come from the Hetch Hetchy basin, where it is now going to waste. 'There is not enough water to go around, judging by the State's future needs.' . . . . . .

"The twelve-year fight, however, has not been in vain. The 'water-grab' feature of the proposed bill has been knocked out; the protection of the adjacent forests in the Yosemite Park has been made sure; the rights of the public to visit the new lake have been protected. Above all, the sound general principle that only acute public need can justify park invasion has been pretty well established."

Among other papers siding with San Francisco we find the Kansas City *Star*, Washington *Times*, and St. Louis *Republic*. *The Star* and *The Times* are both convinced that the private water company now supplying San Francisco with water is secretly instigating much of the opposition to the measure.

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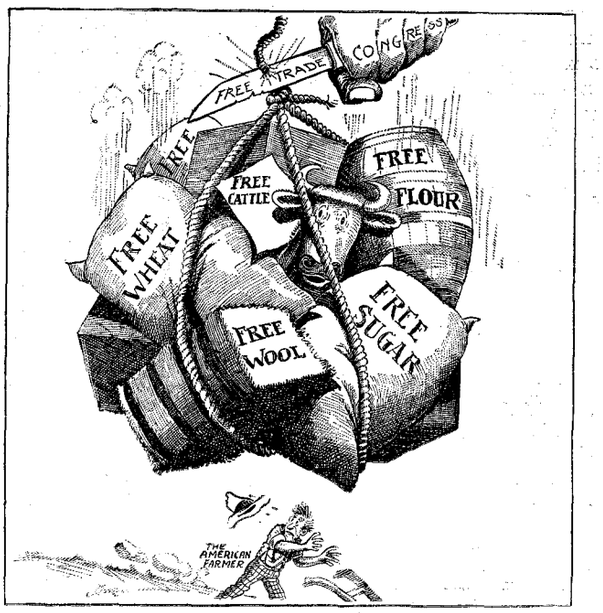
HOPE.

—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*



LOOK OUT BELOW!

—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF WHAT THE TARIFF WILL DO TO US.

Again, San Francisco's side of the case is thus presented in a letter to the Providence *Journal* by John R. Freeman, an engineer of distinction who argues that transforming part of the Hetch Hetchy Valley into a lake will make it "even more beautiful than it is to-day," and more accessible to the public. We read in part:

"The Hetch Hetchy is off in one corner of the large reservation within which lies the Yosemite Valley, twenty miles distant, and since its beauties are on a smaller scale and less varied than those of the Yosemite and the road to it difficult and not particularly interesting, comparatively few tourists have visited it; moreover, as I can testify from personal experience, in early summer and midsummer the mosquitoes, which breed by millions in its swamps, make a night's rest in the valley or a stroll in the tall grass most uncomfortable. . . . . .

"The lands which the city seeks to acquire, and in return for which it gives the public extra scenic roads and new highways which will cost the city about a round million dollars, are largely steep granite slopes and talus, of no particular value for any purpose and which form such an insignificant part of the full height of the cliffs that their submergence in the proposed lake will not detract from the apparent height, but will enhance it by reflection. . . . . .

"It is asserted that there are plenty of other water-supplies to be had if the city would only pay for them, but the facts are, as verified by a board of army engineers which last year, and also in the previous year, visited the valley, that the development of the least expensive of these alternatives would cost $20,000,000 more than to develop the Hetch Hetchy and be not nearly so good. . . . . .

"The power that the city may develop from the water in the aqueduct on its way to the city is merely a by-product, and the power opportunity which the city proposes to utilize is without commercial value, except through the millions of dollars first to be spent in miles of tunnel-aqueduct and at the great masonry dam."

Turning to the San Francisco press, we find *The Chronicle* predicting the bill's passage by the Senate "either during the present or the regular session," and going on to say of its opponents:

"Some of the Easterners were evidently moved by a desire to 'cinch' San Francisco by saddling our people with enormous unnecessary cost in our acquirement of water, and particularly object to our lessening that cost by the sale of any surplus power or water which we may develop. We are planning for water for a century to come. The Government insists that we shall develop rapidly in order that power and water may be promptly put to beneficial use. Necessarily that will produce a surplus beyond the requirements of our present population, and still there are those who would in all possible ways hamper us in disposal of any surplus pending the increase of our population."

HUERTA'S PACIFIC MESSAGE

A VINDICATION of President Wilson's Mexican policy is seen by some in the conciliatory message of Huerta to his Congress. A defiant message might have roused popular feeling in Huerta's favor, made him a national hero, and insured his reelection, but it would also have strained still further the relations between Mexico and the United States. So he judiciously mixed a little defiance with a little conciliation, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* reports that those close to the Wilson Administration read it with a feeling of relief. Many of our editors find the message unimportant and only significant because it is "encouraging in its pacific tone." The promise to spare no effort to guarantee a free election next month, the emphasis on the Provisional President's expectation of approaching peace in Mexico, and his statement that "negotiations have not yet been broken off" with the United States, are pleasing features of the message. Less agreeable to American editors are the insistence upon our responsibility for continued disorder in Mexico, an effort to draw a distinction between the attitude of "the Government of the United States" and that of "the people," and an intimation that American war-ships will not be expected to remain in Mexican waters after the expiration of the present term of authorization on October 25. Considering all these things, the New York *Journal of Commerce* sees in the message "a vacillating between waning resentment and an evident desire for reconciliation, which indicates that those negotiations may not have been in vain."

President Huerta's peace pledge was especially pleasing to American ears, to judge by the comment of our press, since his mention of a "successor" is taken as an intimation that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He said in the opening paragraphs of his message:

"I will spare no effort and no sacrifice to obtain the coveted

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peace and to guarantee fully in the coming election the free casting of the ballot.

"You may be sure it will constitute the greatest possible triumph for the interim Government to surrender office to its successor if the latter, as is to be expected, enters upon its functions with public peace and order an accomplished fact.

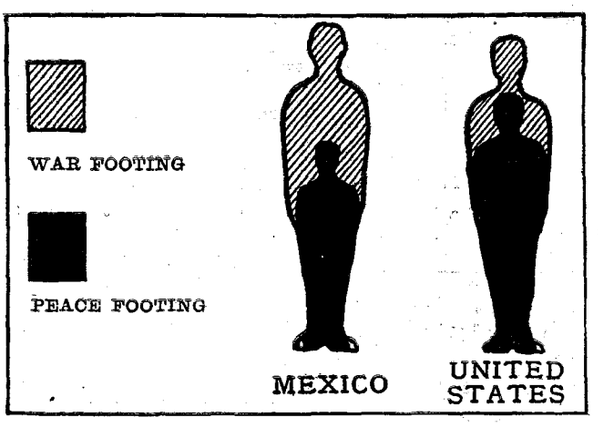
"Never, perhaps, has an executive appeared before Congress, in the fulfilment of his constitutional obligation of giving periodically an account of his acts, under circumstances more momentous than the present ones. The fratricidal struggle that has been draining the nation's blood is, fortunately, if such a word can be used in connection with a contest between brothers, on the point of terminating, thanks to the unremitting efforts of the glorious Federal Army, on which no sufficient amount of praise can be bestowed.

"But in addition to that struggle, the tenseness of our relations with the Government of the United States of America, altho, fortunately, not with the American people, has focused universal attention upon us and has subjected us to not a few undeserved embarrassments and has retarded the complete and definite pacification of the Republic.

"Inasmuch as this is a matter of a delicate nature, and as the standing committee of Congress and the entire nation have been informed as to the state of negotiations, which have not so far been interrupted, I have only to say that the Government has well-grounded hopes that an early solution will be found for the difference which just now holds in suspense the relations of good and long-standing friendship, destined, we hope, to bind us for the indefinite future with our powerful and civilized neighbor."

If Provisional President Huerta carries out his purpose, remarks the New York *World*, "almost everybody should be satisfied." Yet the New York *Evening Sun* finds in the message "little encouragement" for hope of his eventual compliance with the program laid down by our own Government:

"Huerta refrains equally from concession to American wishes and from expressions of opposition that could in any way block the road to subsequent yielding or compromise. While he avoids all expression injurious to the United States, his observations continue to voice the Mexican Government's dissatisfaction with our course and its concern as to possible American encroachments upon its sovereignty."

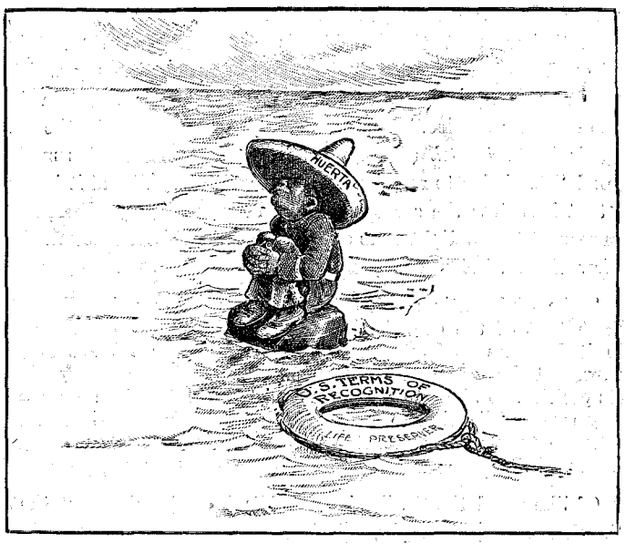


Population	13,607,259				91,972,986			
	Peace	War	Reserves	Total	Peace	War	Reserves	Total
Strength of Army	29,556	70,918	None	70,918	49,581	61,5 1	None	61,581
Soldiers per 1000 population	2.2	5.2	None	5.2	0.5	0.7	None	0.7
Population per Soldier	460.4	191.8	None	191.8	1855.0	1493.5	None	1493.5

Mexico may find some comfort in this diagram and table from Chief of Staff Leonard Wood's annual report, which seem to place the military strength of Mexico and the United States practically on a par. The militia will also be interested in the statement that we have no reserves.

TWIN MILITARY POWERS.

In the opinion of *The Times*, the message means little. It "reveals no new trait of Huerta's political character, throws no new light on the internal situation." The Democratic *World* and the Republican *Tribune* take equal pains to inform the Provisional President that he errs in trying to distinguish between the Government and the people of the United States. As *The Tribune* puts it: "The obvious implication of his words, that there is a difference between the attitude of this Government and that of this people toward Mexico, must be unhesitatingly and unequivocally disclaimed." *The Tribune* and *The Sun* agree that "General Huerta's suggestion that American naval vessels should be excluded from Mexican waters after the expiration of their six months' leave of entry, is technically in accord with international law." But *The Tribune* observes that whatever Huerta says, they are likely to stay there as long as they are needed for the protection of American citizens. And *The Sun* refuses to take Mr. Huerta too seriously—"it is safe to say that Mexico intends no threat or hostile purpose by Huerta's war-ship hint, for none at the present moment can be less anxious for war with this country than is the Huerta Government."



"Negotiations have not been broken."—Huerta.
—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

DARK DAYS FOR CONSULAR SPOILS

THE FINISH of the spoils system in the Consular Service, after a crusade of several years, led by organizations interested in import and export trade, is discerned by many in President Wilson's thirty nominations for consular posts. Twenty-eight of the thirty appointees are in the service and are being promoted, while the remaining two have qualified by passing the required examinations. But the praise for the consular appointment policy is mingled with criticism for the more "practical" kind of politics seen in the selection of Ministers and Ambassadors. It is all very well, say some, to act on the "merit plan" with the consuls, and, as long as the country does not provide embassy residences, it may be expedient to appoint party men of sufficient means to head our foreign posts; but why shouldn't the diplomats, especially the minor ones who are just above the consuls in rank, be treated with the same civil-service courtesy? And there are those unkind enough to hint that if it were not for the pressure brought to bear on the Administration by merchants' associations and by commercial influences generally, the consular appointments would have been made precisely, they say, as the diplomatic were engineered. Men of the consular class, it is shown, are practically commercial agents, and it is a matter of national business interest to continue the advanced efficiency of the service, which showed the first signs of it under President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root, was maintained by President Taft, and is loyally fostered, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, by the present Administration, altho—

"Some doubts began to be felt on that point when the Presi-

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dent's diplomatic appointments showed a consistent disregard of past service and when the fitness of the individual appointee, in one or two cases, was open to very serious question."

That some of the Democratic members of Congress are "bitterly disappointed" because the consular appointments do not include "favorites" for whom they have been working, is remarked by the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), which predicts, nevertheless, that the President's nominations are "certain of confirmation" because "there is not a constituency which would back up a Senator in a fight on the merit system in the consular service." Again, it is most gratifying to the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Dem.) that the Administration has made good "its pledge to respect the civil-service ideal," and it hopes "that hereafter the same ideal will be more rigidly adhered to in respect to the diplomatic service," but in this connection the New York *World* (Dem.) explains:

"The diplomatic service stands on a footing quite distinct from that of the consular service. In the nature of things a United States Ambassador to Great Britain or Mexico must represent the existing Administration and be in sympathy with its policies. It is not to be supposed President Wilson is under any moral obligation to keep officials in the diplomatic service because they were appointed by President Taft or President Roosevelt."

Of like mind the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) points out that "such a change in diplomatic ideals as marked the transition from the 'dollar diplomacy' of President Taft to the humane diplomacy of President Wilson requires a new set of representatives," while it adds with an eye to thrift:

"And then, too, the diplomatic service, with its meager salaries and heavy financial demands, makes it necessary for one who would follow it to punctuate his service with periods of financial recuperation."

But the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), recognizing that "the maintenance of the integrity of the consular service is an acceptable half-loaf," says:

"It is a pity that the same disregard of political influences could not have been shown in the appointments to at least the less important offices in the diplomatic service, and the good work of men who had given many years of their lives to the upbuilding of that important branch recognized and encouraged."

The regret of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), too, is that "rich men wholly without special training appear necessary as the nation's highest representatives abroad until long-desired changes have been wrought." Quite different is the tone of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which, under the caption "Something Saved from the Looters," admits that the country ought to be thankful for "the self-restraint which President Wilson has exhibited" in his consular reassignments, which are made in accordance with "the provisions of the executive orders which protect the consular service from political looting." Then it calls attention to the fact that, in the diplomatic service, where the protection given extends only to the appointments in the grades of Secretary of the Legation and Secretary of the Embassy, the spirit of the merit system has been entirely ignored, which causes it to say:

"How much more to the Administration's credit it would be if the vital spirit of the merit theory had been lived up to in the entire foreign service instead of the mere narrow letter!"

Putting aside all vain regrets on this score, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) indicates the way before the diplomatic service, saying:

"It will rise to the efficiency of the consular service and become as attractive in tenure of office and prospect of promotion to the highest places only when Congress makes it possible for men without great wealth or millionaire wives to aspire to first-class ambassadorships. Public sentiment must force Congress to provide the official residences in foreign capitals necessary to that end. If public sentiment remains indifferent, nothing will be done, and it will be idle to expect President Wilson to attempt the impossible, in placing the upper levels of the diplomatic service entirely beyond the reach of millionaire contributors of campaign funds, ornamental prose-writers, and those various nondescript personages whom it becomes politically expedient to 'recognize.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Now that Manuel is married he'll be less of a potentate than ever.—*Boston Transcript.*

THAT wise Canadian jurist recognized the fact that playing poker with a New York reporter is no game of chance.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is to be hoped that New York will never have to send Mr. Jerome on an extradition case to Monte Carlo.—*Boston Transcript.*

AT the moment Jerome Travers appears to be a luckier sporting combination than Travers Jerome.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE last shovelful of earth having been removed from Culebra cut, there will be no more excavating until the next slide.—*Boston Transcript.*

AFTER the alienists get through with Thaw they ought to be able to find steady employment for about ten years in and around Coaticook.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN view of the outcome of the trial in Marquette, Colonel Roosevelt need have no fear in telling us all about that snake dance by the Hopi Indians.—*Topeka State Journal.*

IF Congressman Britten succeeds in passing his bill to increase the supply of beef by preventing the slaughter of calves, he should next seek to conserve the fried-chicken output by making it a felony to eat eggs.—*Boston Transcript.*

A "NEW REMBRANDT" was discovered the other day. It must have been.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PROSPECTS of a bumper cranberry crop offer one more argument in favor of free sugar.—*Washington Post.*

AT THE CLOSE OF THE PERFORMANCE.
—Webster in the New York *Globe.*

CHINA, it is said, is arranging for a German-trained army. Turkey had one.—*New York World.*

THE Prince of Monaco while in New York took no chances in Wall Street, and you can use the argument either way.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SLIGHT injuries sustained by Jack Johnson in an auto mix-up are chargeable wholly to the fact that it wasn't a head-on collision.—*Washington Post.*

THE Japanese spies who secured war maps of the Pacific coast have not yet, as far as is known, purloined a copy of Bryan's lecture itinerary.—*New York Evening Sun.*

PERHAPS Zamacona is coming here to ask for the resignation of our Secretary of State, with the demand that he shall not be a candidate for President in 1916.—*Washington Post.*

PEOPLE will make mistakes. Harry Thaw announced that if he obtained his freedom he would become a naturalized British subject. Then the Canadian authorities took him and put him just over the boundary-line where New York could get him.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPE ON MR. BRYAN

THE OLD WORLD, used to such formal diplomats as Bismarck, Disraeli, Nesselrode, and their latter-day imitators, can not understand those of our time and our country. Mr. Bryan's method of taking his ideas to the people is beyond them, and, like many a critic, what they can not comprehend they ridicule. The gravest Berlin organs refer to our Secretary of State in terms of the circus and comic-opera stage. He is called "a variety star" whose Chautauqua "antics" are "astounding." Then, too, it seems to them incongruous that the foreign affairs of a great world-Power should be in the hands of a pacifist. The *Intransigeant* thinks it leads to strange contradictions:

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THE TENT

Where Mr. Bryan's lecture followed the performance of the "Tyrolean yodelers."

"Mr. Bryan is a sincere disciple of Tolstoy. His dearest dream is of universal disarmament. He has devoted a large part of his life and of his great intellect to the elaboration of arbitration treaties that all Europe has not yet adopted. If he had his way all the faithful followers of Tolstoy would refuse to undertake military service as contrary to the law of Christ."

Mr. Bryan is simply following the lead of his chief, "the pacifist President of the United States," and yet:

"See how these peace-loving democrats are already threatening Mexico with war! They also send a ship of war into Venezuelan waters, and in accordance with a new project of Mr. Bryan a protectorate over Nicaragua is to be imposed under threats of invasion, as well as over the other little states of Central America.

"What dreadful fellows these pacifists are!

"But we must not laugh. This good example teaches us that to read Tolstoy is one thing and to conduct the affairs of a great nation is another. When a man rises to power, he finds himself face to face with realities which were but vaguely perceived when they were theorized about in his hours of leisure."

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THE YODELERS.

This gentle bantering, half condoning in temper, is not shared by all the Paris papers, and we see condemnatory invective in one of the most important of them, the *Temps*, which speaks as follows:

"Talleyrand, Metternich, and Gortschakoff would have looked askance at Bryan's initiative. In our skeptical times, when diplomats are no longer taken seriously, his venture is still more dangerous. Bryan's tour is another proof of the small consideration attached to a political career beyond the Atlantic. In the United States this career is the meanest of professions.

"Europe, however, does not properly understand that America is being transformed more rapidly than any other country. The enormous immigration has swamped the old-time American ideals, which are now found only in towns like Boston. One can imagine what an American of the old race of Henry Cabot Lodge, or Olney, would have felt about Bryan's circus spectacle, but there is an abyss between the old-fashioned Americans and the popular masses.

"The American Man in the Street takes as a matter of course what shocks us. That is why the American Government often appears to us a monstrous paradox.

"When one has followed the tenor of Bryan's political career one is less surprized to see him in a circus than in a ministry. The only thing we could not conceive of is why this loud-voiced orator was ever called to direct the Union's diplomacy. The United States, like Russia, contains such an accumulation of human forces that it is able to afford to make such an experiment as this.

"Washington now has on hand a serious conflict with Mexico, difficulties with Japan that are full of pitfalls, and delicate negotiations with Latin America.

"At such a time the Secretary of State goes to figure at a music-hall between an acrobat and a juggler and pocket half the takings.

"Old Europe, which has seen much, never expected such a turn."

The German papers are equally hard on Bryan as representing American diplomacy in foreign affairs. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which deals with foreign affairs and particularly with Germany's commercial interests in Latin America, thinks that Mr. Bryan has bungled over the

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situation in Mexico and remarks: "The muddle goes on merrily, or rather tragicomically. It can not be doubted that each party to the dispute fears the other." The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) shifts the burden from the shoulders of Mr. Bryan to those of the President, and ironically styles his Mexican message "a masterpiece—not destined to yield him much renown."

Of Mr. Bryan's "peace dreams" *The Evening Standard* (London) says that it is very deplorable that American diplomacy "is left to a group of politicians who in foreign affairs are the most amateurish of amateurs, with a Secretary of State at the head of them who is too much occupied in delivering popular lectures to devote all his time to his official duties." This paper further makes the following sarcastic remark on sports and diplomacy in our country:

"The United States, as we have all learned lately, distrusts amateurishness in sports. It knows that if you want to win in any contest you must rely on the expert and take care that this expert knows all the details of his business. It is therefore rather surprizing that the United States does not apply the same admirable principle to the conduct of its public affairs."

Of the "moral force" which Mr. Bryan would fain bring to bear to settle foreign difficulties without firing a shot, *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) speaks in these terms:

"The application of moral force consists in urging all the citizens of the United States in Mexico to abandon their occupations and to clear out of the country, and in proposing measures which must rest on physical force for preventing the entry of arms and munitions into the country either for provisional President Huerta or for the rebels. We shall watch the result of the steady pressure of moral force with much interest, but without much belief in its success.

"We have preached many times during these past troubled months that physical force not backed by moral force is both brutal and futile, but we are compelled also to accept the converse idea that moral force not backed by physical force is no less futile, and in consequence is apt to become even more brutal.

"The golden dreamers of The Hague and of the Capitol shrink from recognizing a fact so fatal to their theories. We shall see what Mexico has to teach them."

MEXICO RILED

THE AWFUL CHARACTER of our President is not fully realized until we turn to the Mexican press. He is an anarchist or something in that line, we learn, because he refuses to recognize legitimate government—meaning Huerta's. He is an ally of bandits, the Zapata brothers, because he stops the supply of arms to the Mexican Army. As if this were not enough, he is taunted with being a "clergyman" in his idealistic dreams of statecraft. His character is contrasted bitingly with that of the noble and high-minded Gamboa, Huerta's Foreign Minister, who hurled back with scorn the attempt to purchase Mexican honor that was hidden in the suggestion that the Wilson peace plan would be followed by a loan. "Huckster" and "bunco-steerer" are the epithets used in this case. Without further delay, let us turn to the words of the *Republica*, of Tampico, which lifts its terrible voice in wrath against a foreign ruler, who, it says "dispatched Lind from Washington to insult us," and continues in the following excited strain:

"Never in the black record of human perfidies is a parallel case to be found!

"The classic dictum about the lion's share, 'quia nominor leo,' we do not all of us consider to be fabulous, and we can never believe that any one in practical life, simply because 'his name is lion' can erase from the table of fact the stated rights of other people and with the effrontery of a bunco-steerer arrogate to himself those which by the laws of nature are in another inalienable and inviolable.

"But here, as upon a mountebank's stage, the boards whereon is enacted that tragicomedy, the 'diplomacy of the dollar,' rises the figure of the Puritan Wilson, and before the startled eyes of an auditory which comprizes the whole world changes the tone and color of the representation, abandons the soft euphemisms of the diplomatic ritual, and sharply and dryly assumes the rôle of those bandits who demand 'your money or your life!' He thus produces an unexpected dénouement in which no knightly sword, but the poinard of a bravo is employed to put an end to the dramatic conflict. . . . . .

"Mr. Wilson has attempted traitorously to curtail our sovereign independence, and to buy outright means for its destruction through the farcical insolence of his confidant, Mr. Lind, in conflict with the patriotic integrity of Mr. Gamboa.

"He tried to buy it and to buy us.

"We can give no other explanation of his offer of a loan of millions, as conveyed through the second note of Mr. Lind, in such honeyed terms as were more suitable on the tongue of a common huckster, terms only employed by men who have lost all personal dignity.

"Minister Gamboa knew how to repel the brutal attack thus directed against our national honor and blew a blast clear as that of an epic clarion.

"Our illustrious Foreign Minister seemed to us indeed to rather overstep the mark in his tone of diplomatic courtesy.

"Neither Mr. Wilson nor his minion Lind deserved it.

"The only answer which should be given to these outrageous proposals is contained in the defiance of the Old Guard at Waterloo."

The *Courrier du Mexique* (Mexico City) charges President Wilson by implication with encouraging Zapatism, by his embargo on the exportation of American arms for Huerta's Army, and we read:

"However little he may know Mexico, Mr. Woodrow Wilson can not have failed to hear of the Zapata brothers, of Genovevo de la O, and of the thousands of brigands whom they command. To deprive the Mexican Government of arms and ammunition is to incapacitate that Government to protect the population of whom it has charge against the outrages of those marauders; it is to deliver up the country, its great cities, their riches, their thousands of inhabitants, all of us to the ferocity of the Zapatista bandits. Is that what Mr. Woodrow Wilson wants?"

The American President is a mere preacher of sermons, continues this paper, which speaks as follows of his Mexican message to Congress:

"In form, it is a sort of sermon, a homily. It savors more of the 'clergyman,' like Mr. Wilson's father, than of the professor of history which he himself was for so long at Princeton. For a historian, called on to study at close range the historical and social antecedents of an event, to analyze thereof the causes and circumstances, would have judged the Mexican situation otherwise than he has judged it."

As a mere idealist, a dreamer and doctrinaire, our Chief Magistrate fails to see things as they really are in Mexico, declares the *Pais* (Mexico City). He is a Jacobin, reveling in abstract thought as an exotic in a country where Jacobinism is unknown. The Jacobin is a man who despises a legitimate government, its principles and its authority, and the Mexican Government is legitimately constituted, as legitimately, we are assured, as that of the United States in Washington. But Mr. Wilson is false to his own as well as to the Mexican order of things, and stands among other American statesmen like a strange and incongruous growth. Hence we read:

"Woodrow Wilson is no doubt a sincere believer in democracy. He has formed for himself a perfect type of social and political institutions, in which all citizens possess and practise exquisite rules of culture fashioned from the gold and marble of Truth, Justice, Liberty, Honor, etc. Woodrow Wilson is dominated by that fixt idea. The day he abandoned it, he would undergo a change of nature; he would no longer be Woodrow Wilson.

"For such a man, who does not live in this world of miseries and wickednesses and crimes and brutal violations of laws human and divine, recent events in Mexico, especially the Ciudadela cuartelazo and the killing of Sres. Madero and Pino Suarez, must be inexplicable, barbarous, worthy of a land of savages. And with his abstract ideas of a free election the mere probability that General Huerta may be a candidate for the presidency of the Republic makes him furious to the point of paroxysm, wounds his most delicate instincts as a puritan of democracy."

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ALBANIA BETWEEN TWO FIRES

ALBANIA, with a population of 2,000,000—according to the last returns—is now on the eve of great changes. The Powers have decided that it shall be independent, and the question of who is to be its King or Prince is occupying the minds of diplomats. It already hoists its own flag—a black

A BROKEN LULLABY.

EUROPA—"Oh hush thee, my baby!"
THE INFANT ALBANIA—"How can I hush me with all this infernal noise going on?"
EUROPA—"Well, you must do as I do, and pretend you don't hear it." —*Punch* (London).

eagle on a red ground. But it is significant to see that in the northern cities of the province side by side with this ensign flutter the colors of Austria, and in the maritime towns opposite Otranto floats the red, white, and green of Italy. For Austria and Italy are both attempting to make Albania their own sphere of influence with a view to ultimate annexation, declares Mr. P. Ronzy in the Paris *Temps*. This writer tells us that the Austrian Government spends millions in promoting the spread of Austrian influence chiefly by means of the Catholic Church. Of this propaganda we read:

"Austria believes that the hour is come, or at least is approaching, for her to reap the fruit of a propaganda in which neither money nor pains have been spared. This propaganda, Austro-Catholic in the north of Albania, Austro-Mussulman in the South, commercial on the coasts, anti-Slav and anti-Italian, is the expression of a policy equally tenacious, persistent, and subtle.

"In the north this propaganda takes a Catholic form, for Austria claims the protectorate over all Albanian Catholics, who are especially numerous in the northern districts. In 1855 the Jesuits, supported by funds from Vienna, established their famous seminary at Scutari. An actual agreement was entered into by Francis Joseph and the Vatican on this subject, the former engaging to pay down a sum of 8,000 florins in gold and guarantee the establishment 3,000 florins a year."

The opening of this seminary was the signal for a Mussulman riot, but the Turkish Government put it down, and since then the work of the Jesuit educators has flourished. But in the Mussulman regions Austria changes her tactics, says Mr. Ronzy, who proceeds:

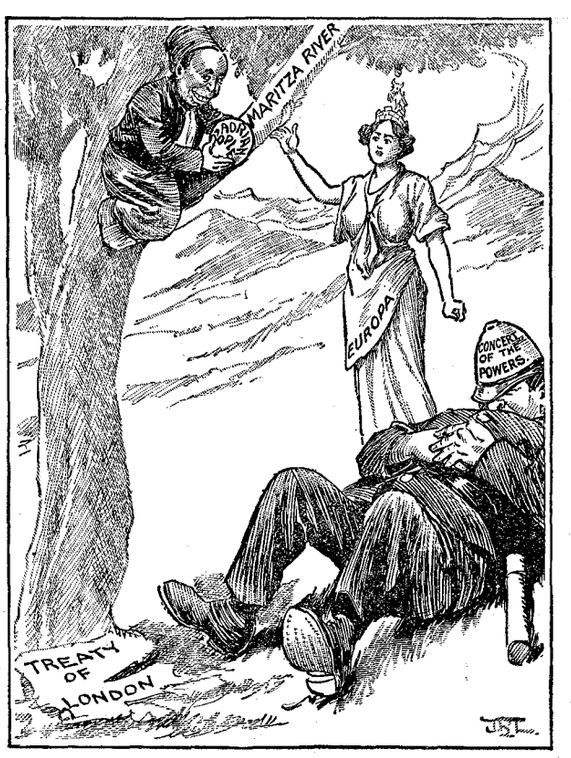
"In Central and Southern Albania another method is adopted. There the Catholics are not numerous, and to establish institutions like those in the north would incur the risk of alienating the Moslems and the members of the Orthodox Greek Church, who form the majority of the Christian population."

Austria has a hard row to hoe in this part of the province, but she makes friends with the Moslems, who are anti-Slav, while conciliating the Orthodox churches, which look to Russia for protection. But schools are founded with Austrian gold. "In short," concludes this writer, "Austrian influence is strong in the north through the influence of Catholicism; in the south and center it is maintained by trade relations. As a general thing, Austria's prestige in Albania stands like a majestic edifice which no storm can shake."

Austria meets in the Balkans, however, a formidable rival in the form of Italy, which is connected with Albania by blood-relationship:

"The Italians have excellent intermediaries in their efforts to ingratiate themselves with the Albanians, for there are Albanians in Italy. It is well known that during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries many Albanian families emigrated to Southern Italy, to Apulia, Calabria, the Abruzzi, and Sicily. These immigrants, in number about 50,000, have preserved their traditions and their language, and frequently renew relations with the land of their origin. Crispi was an Albanian of the Sicilian group. These Albanians of Italy have played such an important part in the development of national ideas in Albania as the future historian of the Balkans can not overlook."

It was Italy that gave to Albania her first newspapers, which were originally written in Italian, such as the *Idea Albanese* and *Nazione Albanese*. Moreover, the Italians have more tact than the Austrians. "This tactlessness, especially in German-



EUROPA—"Now then, youngster, drop that apple and come down, or I'll call the policeman."
YOUNG TURK—"Not me, Mum! You can't rouse *'im!*" —*Daily Chronicle* (London).

Austrian emissaries, is extreme," declares Mr. Ronzy. "I met one of them in the course of my travels who never approached a native without shouting out in Albanian, 'Arnoefte Austria' (Long Live Austria). You may guess what effect he produced." How different is the smooth Machiavellism of the Italian, he says:

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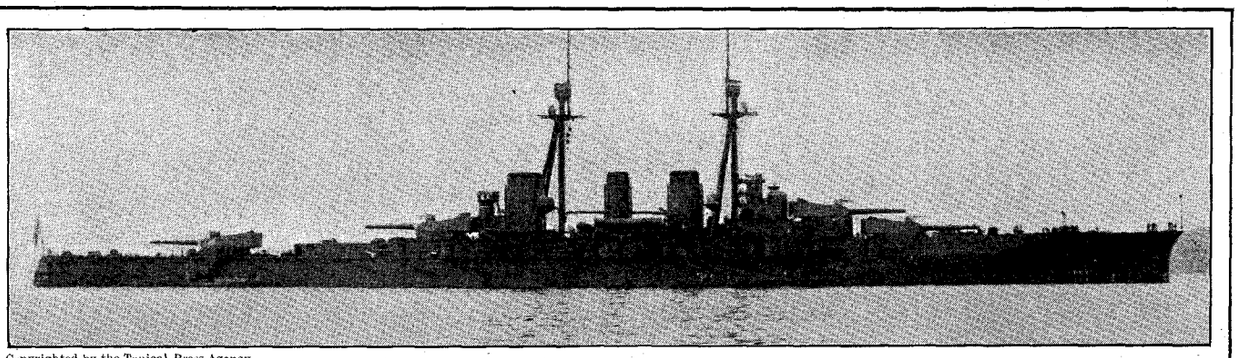

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST FIGHTING SHIP, THE NEW JAPANESE CRUISER *KONGO*, AT PLYMOUTH.

"The Italian influence asserts itself in a manner totally different from the Austrian influence. Instead of openly imposing itself upon the people by force, it gradually twines itself around its object with adroitness, courtesy, and pliability. The Italian has a friendly address which the Austrian, however much he wished it, could never attain. It is by this means that the Italian gains a footing on the land, turning aside obstacles with unparalleled dexterity and never knocking his head against them. No clash and no friction appears to be his rule of procedure."

Italy also has its schools in Albania, and they are more popular than those of Austria, and freely admit all nationalities and creeds. As Venice formerly held possession of Albania, so it seems natural, observes this writer, that Italy should put forth a claim to a region to which she is bound by a sea-borne commerce as well as by ties of blood. Of the commercial activities of Albania previous to the Balkan War, Mr. Ronzy writes that "Italy seems to have recognized what a great field of commerce this country would yield her, ever since it was under the sway of Venice," and he gives the following figures to support his statement:

"If we remember that before the period of her troubles, Albania, now sorely reduced, exported under Turkish rule $3,000,000 worth of goods and imported goods to the amount of over $6,000,000, that she exports $400,000 in furs, a large portion of which goes to Italy, that her olive-oil, to the amount of $500,000, goes most of it to Italy, while her wool, of about the same value, is taken by the Peninsula, and that Italy furnishes her with grain, wines, spices, and dried fruit as well as with printed fabrics, it will easily be seen what Albania's importance will be when her facilities of communication are improved by foreign capital and enterprise."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S COLD SHOULDER TO MEXICO

JAPAN'S REFUSAL to receive General Felix Diaz as official representative of the Mexican Republic has stirred up considerable talk in Tokyo. Such journals as the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, the Osaka *Mainichi*, and the Tokyo *Hochi* regard the act of the Government as another instance of the timorous, inefficient diplomacy which they think it is devoutly following in dealing with America. On the other hand, more conservative journals, such as the Tokyo *Jiji*, *Chuo*, and *Kokumin*, while regretting the Cabinet's failure to welcome the Mexican envoy, discuss the matter in more temperate tones. All agree that Mexico's good will toward Japan is sincere and worthy of hearty appreciation. Altho the Japanese Government's suggestion that the Diaz mission be postponed is couched in the most courteous terms and based upon plausible reasons, there is no doubt, the Japanese press believe, that the Cabinet was obliged to take this course for fear that the cordial reception of the embassy might hurt the feelings of the United States. "Thus," the *Hochi* declares, "the Yamamoto Cabinet made itself a laughing-stock by disregarding both its own dignity and the sincere friendship of the Mexican people." To the *Nichi-nichi* the motives of the Foreign Department in requesting Mexico to postpone the Diaz mission appear childish, especially when the avowed object of the embassy is to return the courtesy of Japan, which sent a special envoy to Mexico on the occasion of the centenary celebration of Mexican independence. "If the Mexican envoy," this journal argues, "had any political purpose in view, Japan might be justified in declining to receive him, but the Government at Mexico City has repeatedly asserted that the mission has no political meaning." Further:

"The authorities say that they do not want to be made a catspaw of the Mexican Government in its struggle with the United States; but why should the United States feel offended by Mexico sending an envoy merely to reciprocate our own courtesy? And why should we not welcome such an envoy with all the cordiality of which we are capable? We need not worry ourselves as to what ulterior motives the Mexican Government may harbor in dispatching the embassy. We can take the envoy at his word and treat him accordingly. Our unnecessary diffidence will win neither the respect of the United States nor the good will of the Mexican Republic."

The Tokyo *Asahi* dismisses as absurd the rumor that General Felix Diaz intended to approach the Mikado's Government with a view to negotiating an alliance, and says:

"An alliance between any two nations must be an outcome of very intimate intercourse extending over many years. Without mutual knowledge and trust as well as the identity of interests, no alliance is possible.

"The Mexican people seem to have great confidence in the Japanese, but we must frankly admit that our people know very little of our republican neighbor across the Pacific. Frequent exchange of missions will no doubt enable the two nations to become more friendly and better informed of each other's conditions. Viewed in this light, our Government's failure to accord General Diaz a hearty welcome is highly regrettable.

"The peoples of Mexico and Japan are bound to become good friends. It is a traditional belief among the Mexicans that the two peoples came from the same stock. Physically they have unmistakable resemblance to each other, while their customs have much in common. All Japanese travelers testify to the fact that in the country districts of Mexico, where the native Mexicans constitute the majority of the population, the Japanese are welcomed far more cordially than any other people. Many Mexican names sound exactly like Japanese names. Is it a mere flight of imagination to say that long before Date Masamune, a hero in our medieval history, sent an envoy to Rome by way of Mexico, some adventurous souls of our country had migrated to Central America and there became the ancestors of the present people of Mexico?"

The *Chuo* regrets that Japan can not feel at liberty to receive the Mexican embassy on account of the ill-feeling existing between the United States and Mexico: "Japan desires to be friendly with Mexico as well as the United States. It is much to be hoped that Mexico and the United States will both be our friends. Mexico would do well to recognize that the United States is still her friend and well-wisher."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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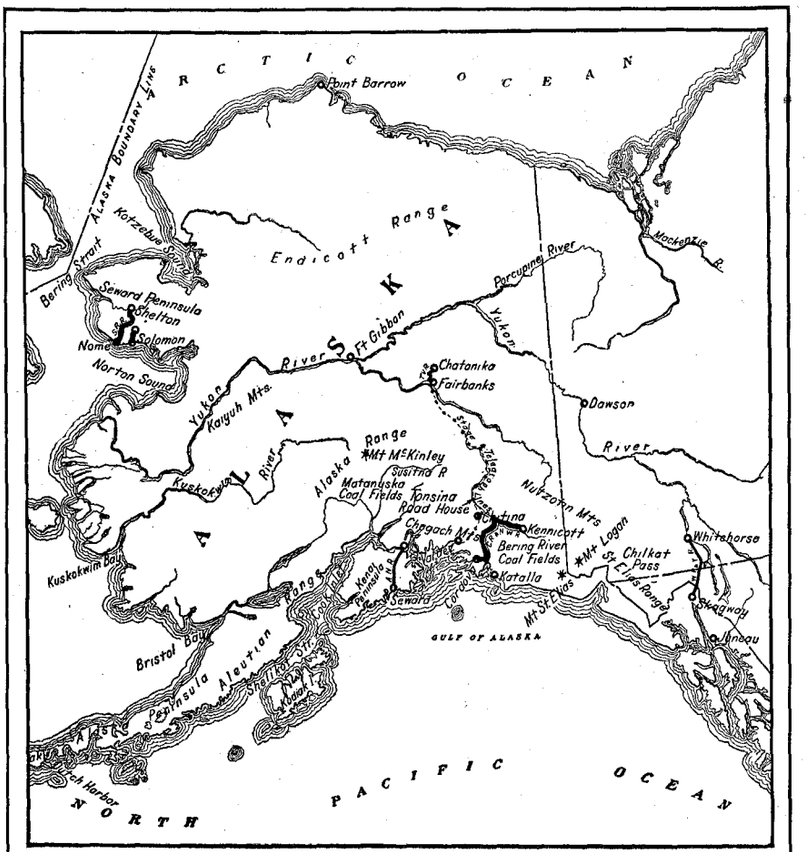
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WANTED: A RAILWAY SYSTEM

A VAST COUNTRY of rich mineral wealth, fine water-power, extensive coast-line, and untold future possibilities, but without a single railway line worth speaking of! This land does not belong to Turkey or Patagonia; it is the property of the United States of America, and its name is Alaska. According to an article contributed by E. E. Swergal, of the New York Central road, to *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, September 5), more railway transportation is Alaska's crying need. "A definite and businesslike development program" is imperative for the Territory, and the first and most important item in this program is the construction of an adequate system of railways. The lines in present operation are: the White Pass and Yukon, built in 1898–1900, only 25 miles of it in Alaska; the Copper River and Northwestern (197 miles), and the Alaska Northern (70 miles), leading inland from points on the southwestern coast, and one or two short narrow-gage lines. Writes Mr. Swergal:



From "The Railway Age Gazette," New York.

ALASKA'S INADEQUATE RAILROADS.

Three or four little roads in a Territory twice as large as Texas.

"Regarding the pointed question as to who can best develop the transportation for the common good of all, it appears to be the consensus of opinion of the men who know the country best that the work should be continued by private enterprise, as has been permitted in the States, and with equitable financial assistance and regulation by the Government. The Interstate Commerce Commission now has jurisdiction in Alaska, and, considering the agitation that has been engendered by this question, there is little probability, if any, of corporation abuses being practised or even attempted in the future. Many of the railroads built in the States were liberally assisted by the Government; therefore, why should not assistance (stript of political and financial abuses) be extended to private railway enterprises in Alaska?

"As regards actual construction and ownership by the Government, some people raise objections, generally to the effect that the cost would impose an indirect and unprofitable burden upon the taxpayers of the United States proper, inasmuch as the development is wholly within Alaska and ostensibly for the direct benefit of its people. This primary objection sounds substantial at first thought, but when facts and figures are analyzed the results do not support it.

"It is commonly known that Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,500,000. Since then there has been taken out of the Territory not less than $350,000,000 in diversified products, mainly gold, copper, furs, and fish, a profit on the purchase of approximately 4,500 per cent. This profit has been absorbed in the national wealth of the United States through various avenues of commercial interchange. There remains in Alaska great potential wealth in the same products, and in addition thereto the anthracite and bituminous coal deposits are untouched, lack of development alone standing between the coal and the warming of homes and production of energy for industrial purposes along the Pacific seaboard of the United States. This coal will tend to lessen the cost of domestic and commercial fuel by reason of additional competition in the market."

As regards agriculture in the districts adjacent to railroads already built and proposed, Mr. Swergal expresses some doubt as to the successful production of grains; corn, he says, probably never will be grown because of the absence of long hot seasons. Wheat, oats, and barley have been experimented with for home consumption, but altho with some success, there is ever present the hazard of destruction by frost. Grass grows rapidly and in abundance during the early summer, and with proper attention sufficient hay can be produced for domestic purposes. The Government has established experimental agricultural stations in the districts susceptible to cultivation, but it remains to be seen whether or not grains can be grown with certainty. To quote further:

"As regards the climatic effects upon railroad operation in Alaska, experience has demonstrated that operation can be successfully conducted, and altho intermittent interruption has occurred on the lines already under operation during the winter months, the hazard and interruption have not been more serious, if as much so, as in the operation of lines during winter months through the mountainous sections of our Western States.

"Through the coast ranges of Alaska snow rotaries are necessary for operation during a portion of the winter, usually in January, February, and a portion of March. This necessity, however, will become less marked as the hazardous points are determined by experience, and fortified by sheds, fences, grade reinforcement, or other improvements. Beyond the mountain ranges trains are being successfully operated during the winter months with the aid of pilot-plows and flangers only, as the snowfall rarely exceeds two or three feet in the valleys, which is much less than the precipitation encountered, in the form of rain

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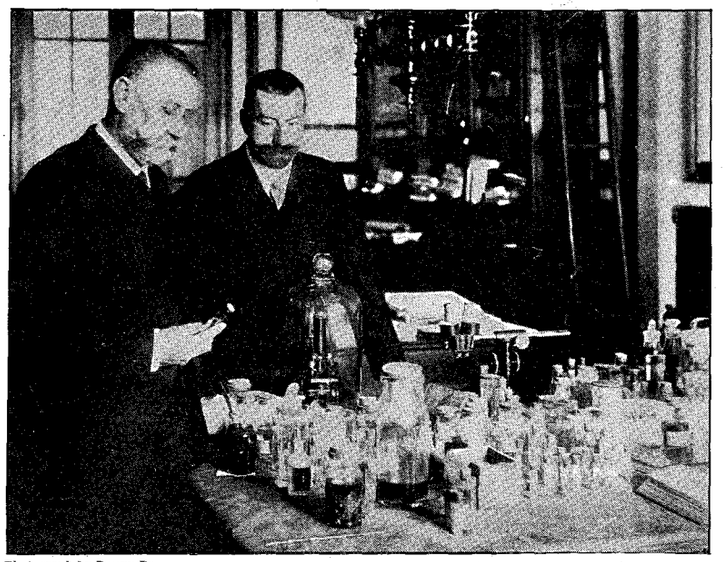
or snow, along the coast. This disparity is accounted for by the prevailing warmth along the coast due to the influence of the Japan current.

"Regardless of obstacles encountered up to the present time in the maintenance and operation of Alaskan railroads, there is much hope for the future, as experience has demonstrated that all railroads, wherever their location may be, during early years of maintenance and operation, are subject to trouble in greater degree than is the rule in later years, when sufficient time has elapsed to permit of substantial adjustment through a gradual coordination of physical features."

Reverting to the question of government ownership, Mr. Swergal reminds us that the Government has expended millions of dollars and many lives in the military and civil administration of the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Cuba, with no substantial proof that its efforts have been understood and appreciated, and with no assurance of reasonable profit. Alaska, on the other hand, has contributed immensely to our national wealth, and there still remains vast wealth to be developed. Its settlers have undergone hardships, as did the pioneers in the early days of our Western States, and in return, as Mr. Swergal believes, they have been neglected, even imposed upon, by their Government. He goes on:



Photograph by Brown Bros.

PRINCE ALBERT I., OF MONACO,

In the laboratory on his yacht *Hirondelle*. The Prince stands at the left.

"Summed up, the burdensome results of national political quarrels and governmental indifference have fallen upon the people of Alaska to such an extent that many of them have been forced by idleness to leave the country, many have failed in their small business enterprises, mining development has been seriously retarded, and the development and extension of railroads discontinued. The present population does not exceed fifty thousand, including native Indians and Eskimos, and this in a country famed for its natural wealth and in extent of territory one-third [one-fifth?] of the size of the United States proper.

"What is needed as a remedy is the adoption by the Government of a definite and businesslike development program, embracing five general items: (1) Early development of railroads by private enterprise, assisted and regulated by the Government, or wholly undertaken by the Government. (2) Revision of mining laws, particularly coal-land laws, to permit of practical and early development. (3) More liberal appropriations to the army engineers (who have charge of highways and telegraph and cable lines), to enable them to effect a more rapid extension of trails, and for the substantial bridging of streams at dangerous fords. (4) A comprehensive plan for additional fixt aids to navigation along the coast. (5) Construction of fortified coaling bunkers for naval and merchant vessels. . . . The latter item is a gravely important one when we consider the possibility of an American-Asiatic war."

MUSIC BY WIRELESS

WHEN the *Hirondelle*, the Prince of Monaco's remarkable combination of yacht and scientific laboratory, entered New York Harbor on September 9, her arrival was made known to all wireless stations in the vicinity by a concert, the music being heard and enjoyed by all who were at the receivers of wireless apparatus. The "wireless piano" that was the source of this music is part of the wireless plant of the yacht, which is remarkable for its power and ingenuity. It is a German invention, but is controlled by a French company. We quote from an account in the New York *Herald* (September 11):

"Albert I., Prince of Monaco, sportsman and scientist of world-wide fame, arrived in the Hudson River yesterday morning on board the steam yacht *Hirondelle*, while melody from her wireless was wafted through the air. . . . . .

"This vessel of unusual type reached Quarantine on Tuesday night, her coming made known by the music which vibrated from the antennæ high on her masts. . . . The voice of this sea swallow was due to a pianolike attachment to what is considered the most remarkable wireless equipment which ever has come to this port. The notes may be heard over sea and land for many a mile. Several incoming vessels, including the *Grosser Kurfürst*, of the North German Lloyd line, reported hearing siren strains as they neared the coast, and the mystery is now solved.

"The *Hirondelle* last night at half-past nine o'clock gave a wireless concert, having first asked the *Herald* station to notify all vessels within range. There were popular selections, the 'Marsellaise' and 'America' upon the program. The music was heard by operators at wireless stations for many miles and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and by persons who were permitted to put on the telephone head-pieces at the stations. The vessels within call thanked the *Hirondelle* for the entertainment. . . . . .

"Truly a vessel of wonders is this craft, where science reigns and equipped with appliances which have been used in fathoming the riddles of nature. Much of the apparatus employed was invented by the owner, and there are workshops and a well-equipped laboratory on board where his new ideas can be put in practise.

"All the electrical equipment represents the last word, but the wireless piano causes looks of astonishment to come upon the faces of operators ashore and afloat. The wireless system in use on the *Hirondelle* is the invention of Baron von Lepel, and the patents are controlled by the Compagnie Générale Radiotélégraphique of Paris. It employs a continuous current with a high pressure of 1,500 volts, which charges the condensers without a transformer. It has a revolving sparker, a series of small wheels. The spark is only a tenth of an inch in length and is always the same for the different powers. The whole apparatus is remarkably compact, for both the sending and receiving appliances easily are placed on one small table. . . . . .

"With this system, which is called an impulsive one, it is possible to get high-frequency oscillations. The vibrations are so many that often it is impossible for the ear to perceive them and the note to be heard. The inventor has put on the sparker another oscillatory circuit and a variable condenser. He can thus lower the frequency of the system. The use of a variable condenser in the second circuit makes it possible to get different frequencies, which may be tuned to musical notes. The variations are made by striking a bank of ten keys, arranged in the form of a keyboard of a piano.

"The operator, Pierre Boutteville, sitting at the table, can let his fingers stray over them and by certain adjustments can get twenty variations. This is a stock of notes enough for a Paderewski. From the wireless piano of the *Hirondelle* have come 'God Save the King,' national anthems, and even waltzes from such sprightly operas as 'The Merry Widow.'

"The Prince was highly amused when I told him of the sensation which the musical début of Mlle.' *Hirondelle* had made in these latitudes.

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"'It always causes astonishment,' said he, 'and we have been asked at sea if the music could possibly be made in this way. Yet it is all very simple. The harmony is produced as easily as playing on a piano. The system on board is really a remarkable one. Much better, in fact, than others, which are far behind the times and seem to be devoted to stopping progress. We are able to communicate fifteen hundred miles, and so, in crossing the Atlantic, are not likely to be out of touch with land for very long. There is one instance where we received messages from both sides of the Atlantic.'"

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PLAYING THE WIRELESS PIANO.

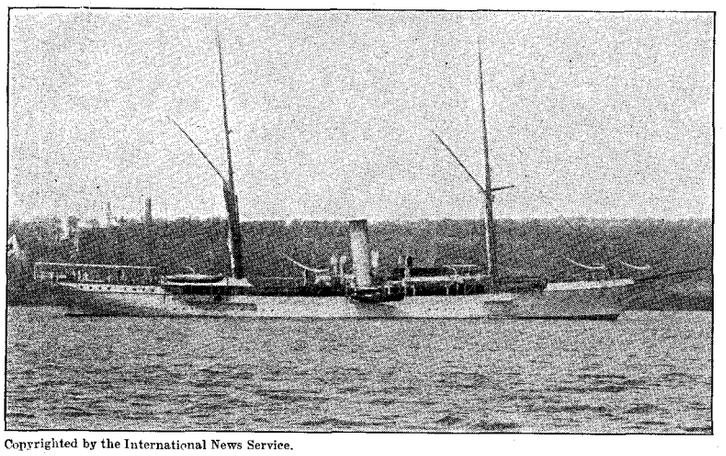
POISONOUS LUMBER

WE ALL KNOW that it is dangerous to handle nettles, poison-ivy, poison-sumac, and other irritant plants, but it will be news to most to learn that this poisonous quality is present in the cured lumber of various trees, and may affect the carpenters and joiners who handle it. The subject is discust in a late number of *Prometheus* (Berlin) by Dr. Heinz Gräf, who says:

"The maladies occasioned by the handling of poisonous plants and woods are called 'phytonoses.' To these belongs the inflammation of the skin caused by touching poisonous sumac. This has the reputation of being so poisonous that its mere effluvium suffices to produce inflammation of the skin."

This belief as to the poisonous character of the effluvium is denied by Dr. Gräf on the authority of the scientific investigators Rost and Gilg, who were employed to determine the question in a suit for damages brought against the directors of the Berlin Botanical Garden in a case of alleged injury from proximity to poisonous sumac. The suit failed because the investigators showed, first, that affection by floating pollen-grains was impossible, since all the plants involved were female; and second, that the minute hairs on the glands and other parts of the plants were not self-shedding either at the beginning or the end of the period of vegetation. It was thus proved conclusively that for poisoning to occur the plant must be injured and the injured portion must come in contact with the skin of the person affected. Dr. Gräf continues:

"In every part of the poisonous sumac there is present a resin which even in minute traces produces inflammation. However, this skin-affection is quickly allayed by a saturated solution of lead acetate in 50 to 70 per cent. alcohol. The lotion is especially soothing to the violent smarting."



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THE *HIRONDELLE*,

The Prince of Monaco's yacht, which carries a laboratory and a wireless piano.

Dr. Gräf also quotes the report of A. Nestler in the Annals of the German Botanical Society with reference to the poisonous characteristics of "amberwood."

"Two different kinds of wood are included under the term amberwood: the genuine East Indian or Asiatic satinwood, or 'silkwood,' and the satin hardwood or amberwood. The two are quite different in external appearance. Nestler succeeded in extracting the active substance only from the latter. This is a stearin-like substance soluble only in ether. A small quantity of it placed in contact with the skin of the under-arm, in the course of about five hours produced a tensely swollen yellowish blister surrounded by a red area of inflammation. After the bursting of the blister an ulcer remained which required four weeks to heal.

"Further studies were made by the same author on the irritating skin properties of 'cocobolo' wood.

"The poisonous substance is easily soluble in alcohol and benzol, less so in water. It is apparently an ethereal oil. . . . The placing of fine sawdust of this wood on the moist skin causes first a violent smarting. Following this, red spots or pimples appear, accompanied by redness and inflammation of that part of the skin, followed by scaling.

"Similar phenomena are caused, according to Nestler, by the plant *Cortusa Matthioli*, but they are even stronger, since blisters are produced. Touching the plants is enough to cause the irritation, and the infection may be transmitted to other persons by hands so infected. The bearers of the irritating substance in this case are the gland-hairs, as in the case of the primrose. This substance is a crystallizable sap which can be extracted from the gland-hairs."

The plants above mentioned are irritating in nearly all circumstances, but there are others which seem to require a special sensitiveness of the skin in order to be operative. Such an instance was reported by Kölsch of the sawdust of the Mexican blue-gum:

"A workman who was suffering from tuberculosis, and who later died from it, was attacked, after splitting this lumber, by an eruption of the under-arm which forced him to stop work. Others who did similar labor for years had no ill effects. In this case the tuberculosis may have created the disposition.

"It is obvious that joiners who have to work in satinwood, and gardeners who come in contact with poisonous plants must be guarded from direct contact of hands, arms, and head with the wood, the sawdust, and injured portions of such plants. It may

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be possible by the help of chemistry to discover special lotions or washes which will neutralize the poison. Meanwhile, such maladies must be regarded as accidents whose victims should be put under the care of a physician, preferably of a dermatologist."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A $5,000 PRIZE FOR TELEPATHY

A PRIZE of five thousand dollars offered by an Englishman over two years ago for satisfactory proofs of thought-transference is still unclaimed. The donor, who remains hidden under the signature of "A Business Man," contributes to *Bedrock* (London, September) an article entitled "The Truth about Telepathy," embodying some of his experiences in connection with this offer. In a recent article in the same review, Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of Manchester University and a prominent member of the Society for Psychical Research, alludes to the proposed reward in the following words:

"The business man takes another line and offers a thousand pounds for proofs which will convince him. *He has, of course, no intention of parting with the money, and is quite satisfied that he can resist any temptation to be convinced.* . . . A thousand-pound note is a weird argument in Science. . . . To all wagers of this kind I trust that those connected with the S. P. R. will always turn a deaf and contemptuous ear."

To this "A Business Man" makes reply as follows:

"I do not know what evidence there may be of 'wagers'; but let me ask, in all seriousness, what are the reasons for making the defamatory statements which I have put into italics? They certainly are not true, if intended to refer to a case I have in mind; and they are unworthy of the Man of Science to whom, in all good faith, liberal payment was offered for particulars supposed to be available, but which he failed to supply. He had often declared that, to him, telepathy is 'perfectly clear and certain'; and nobody ought to doubt the sincerity of Sir Oliver Lodge's belief; but, requiring facts and not beliefs, I waded through volumes of 'records' to which he had referred me, and worked back to his first experiment with a square and a cross, as described by him in a letter to the editor of *Nature*, dated June 12, 1884. Being unable to find anything but statements that would not bear to be looked into carefully, or accounts of phenomena that had occurred under conditions in which trickery was always possible, I prest Sir Oliver Lodge for definite information, and finally got from him this gem:

"'I am surprized that you imagine that incontrovertible evidence can be obtained at all in an inductive problem.'

"After writing to many others, I caused the following advertisement to be inserted in *The Times* for several days in August, 1911:

"'TELEPATHY

"'The sum of £1,000 has, during the past six months, been offered privately to the leading authorities and writers of repute on this subject for satisfactory proofs of so-called thought-transference, but not one single case could be found; and it has now been decided to advertise publicly for the particulars required. Persons applying to the undersigned are requested to name their own terms for evidence that will stand cross-examination, and to state whether or not their communications are to be treated as confidential. MATTHEW JARVIS, Solicitor, 4, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.'

"There is no suggestion of 'wagers' in the above—only a plain statement of fact and a request that persons shall name their own terms; but, tho the replies were too numerous to acknowledge the receipt of separately, no evidence could be obtained. The advertisement was copied into many foreign and colonial newspapers, so that dupes all over the world were put on their guard against believing something that might not be true.

"Remembering that Sir Oliver Lodge had specially vouched for the movements of a chair in the moonlight, on one occasion when he had tried to control a female medium for hours at a stretch, I next proceeded to arrange for the payment of £5,000 to any one who could perform or prove a case of levitation; and, on my informing Sir Oliver Lodge of this, he wrote: 'To me these offers of money seem quite preposterous and never likely to obtain anything at all.' So I took this as an indication that he was again unable to produce any proof. But, supposing I offered him a large fee for writing a book on some mental incursion into the realms of the unverifiable, would there be, in such an offer, anything objectionable to which a deaf and contemptuous ear should be ever turned; or would it be readily accepted by the Man of Science acting for the time being as a business man? . . . . . .

"It . . . appears strange to me that present-day members of the S. P. R. should attach any importance whatever to opinions and expressions of belief, instead of trying to prove facts. Perhaps they do not consider that there is any credit in believing what is merely true—because any fool can do that—and they find comfort in the Bergson-Lodge philosophy, which has become fashionable because it is so 'scientific'! You start by accepting something which may or may not be true, but which is highly improbable and has not been proved; and, on such a want of basis, you build up your system—making everything as obscure as possible in order that it may seem profound. . . . . .

"I can give an amusing instance of how some members of the S. P. R. can be brought 'to heel,' for when I approached Sir W. F. Barrett (whom I take this opportunity of again thanking for his kind promise of help), he was very keen to assist me in finding a case of telepathy; and he was good enough to offer to call upon me the next time he came over to England from Dublin. He made no objection to being paid £1,000 for proofs, and his letters show that he was genuinely anxious to be of use in the matter; but, after seeing Sir Oliver Lodge in London, Sir W. F. Barrett wrote to me:

"'I could not undertake to prove the results of a long and difficult investigation to order or for a pecuniary offer.'

"My reply was to point out that I had not asked for any long investigation, but that I merely wanted one single case of telepathy, which he, as its father or discoverer, thirty or more years ago, ought to have no difficulty in finding for me. I never got one, however, nor did I have any better luck with Sir William Crookes, who was too busy with other scientific work to help me. . . . . .

"I have no desire to advertise myself; and my name need not appear, tho it is known to Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge, and many others who are interested in this matter; but I shall be happy to place at their disposal all the information I have collected and to assist, as a business man, in getting at the facts. These, so far as they go, certainly confirm the statement of Sir Ray Lankester, on page 66 of the April number of *Bedrock:* 'I say that Sir Oliver Lodge and his associates have not (in answer to the question "Does telepathy exist?") given any demonstration of its existence nor even any evidence which makes its existence probable.'"

A NEW IDEA IN VENTILATION

UNDER THIS HEAD, the artificial renewal and deodorization of air in schoolrooms and other occupied spaces is treated in *The Electrical World* (New York). The belief seems to be gaining ground among hygienists that such frequent renewal of air from outside sources as has generally been advocated is unnecessary, provided the inside air be ozonized, dried, freed from odors, and kept in motion. That such a radical departure from orthodox ideas will not lack opposition is of course true, and we shall doubtless see, on the one hand, the open-airists conducting schools with open windows, and on the other, the ozonists keeping them tightly shut. Possibly both plans may be equally successful and equally sanitary. Says the paper named above:

"The haze of honest doubt that has surrounded the ozone machine in some quarters should be largely dispelled by the results of the ventilation tests reported before the Buffalo meeting of the Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers by trained physiological and psychological experts who point out, as reported in an earlier issue, that an ozonizer performed important service in keeping sweet and wholesome for three hours at a time schoolroom air which was being simply recirculated without the introduction of outside oxygen. These experiments place on a scientific basis the fact long suspected that the usual empirical allowance for ventilation has no relation whatsoever to the actual physiological needs of the human system. And they prove with finality that even a roomful of school children can work at full efficiency and comfort, breathing

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the same air three hours or more at a time, if that air is properly 'renewed' and deodorized. The psychological tests were continued over a period long enough to prove that no after-effects were to be felt. The efficacy of the ozonizer was also demonstrated on the occasions when its operation was interrupted for a half hour or so, the resulting 'stuffiness' of the air in the room making itself at once apparent to teacher and pupils. And if we have now proved that instead of unnecessarily burning tons of coal to heat large cubic sections of cold outdoors which are simply passed through our buildings and discharged back to the winter breezes, it is only necessary to consume a negligible number of watt-hours to keep fresh and sweet air that has already once been brought to the temperature of comfort, it looks as if the scouted ozone machine were really one of the greatest little engines of conservation of this prodigal age."

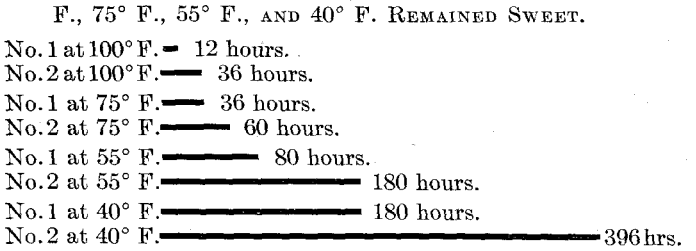
WHY MILK SHOULD BE KEPT COLD

IT IS NO NEWS that milk will sour unless it is kept cold, but probably few persons realize the necessity of keeping its temperature low during all the processes of handling between dairy and consumer. Milk may be on the point of souring, and may swarm with germs, when it is still fairly sweet to the taste; and consumers who are in daily receipt of this "near-sweet" milk must exercise treble caution to prevent the processes of deterioration from proceeding further. This is clearly indicated by simple tests reported in the thirty-first annual report of the Health Department of Springfield, Mass., just issued in pamphlet form. We quote the following paragraphs:

"The temperature at which milk is held plays so important a part in its keeping qualities that the following laboratory tests were made as to the length of time which ordinary market milk would remain sweet under varying temperatures. Two quarts were purchased from different dealers.

"The milk was about twenty-seven hours old at time of purchase. A record was made of the bacterial count and acidity of each sample of milk. No. 1 had a bacterial count of 280,000 colonies per cubic centimeter, No. 2 had a bacterial count of 16,400 colonies per cubic centimeter, which indicated immediate cooling after milking and subsequent careful handling. Each bottle of milk was then divided into four samples, and one sample from each bottle was maintained at the following temperatures until it developed a faint trace of acidity, when it was eliminated from further experiment. The milk from each bottle was thoroughly mixed every twelve hours and a sample taken for bacterial count and acidity. The diagram shows the comparative length of time the samples of the two grades of milk remained sweet, and affords a striking illustration of the necessity of keeping milk at low temperature during the entire process of handling until it is consumed.

DIAGRAM SHOWING BY LINES THE COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT PARTS OF SAMPLES 1 AND 2 HELD AT 100° F., 75° F., 55° F., AND 40° F. REMAINED SWEET.


No. 1 at 100° F. 12 hours.
No. 2 at 100° F. 36 hours.
No. 1 at 75° F. 36 hours.
No. 2 at 75° F. 60 hours.
No. 1 at 55° F. 80 hours.
No. 2 at 55° F. 180 hours.
No. 1 at 40° F. 180 hours.
No. 2 at 40° F. 396 hrs.

Further experiment in regard to the number of bacteria in milk handled in the usual way between the dealer's ice-box and that of the customer showed that the increase of germs during this interval was about six times more than between the milk-tank of the farmer and that of the dealer. On an average there were about 20,000 bacteria to the quart at the farm, 53,000 at the dealer's, and 360,000 at the consumer's. The temperature at the farm was 47°, at the dealer's 44°, and at the consumer's 58°. This not only shows the reason for the bacterial increase, but how small an increase in temperature will bring it about. That improvement has already taken place in Springfield is indicated by the fact that the bacterial count of market milk, made daily by the Health Department, has, in three years, been lowered from 577,000 to the quart to 46,600. Obviously all this indicates that milk should be kept ice-cold not only before delivery, but during that process.

RIVAL STEADIERS

TWO SYSTEMS for preventing vessels from rolling in a heavy sea have recently been tested in the United States Navy, with the result that the use of a heavy rotating fly-wheel or gyroscope is pronounced the better. The other system—the use of twin connecting reservoirs in which a movement of liquid is maintained contrary to the roll of the vessel—is less effective and takes up about ten times as much space. The comparison, made by Elmer Sperry before the Society of Naval Architects, is thus summarized by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 7):

"The antirolling reservoirs are effective only when the ship's period of oscillation is quite regular, which is not the case in the open sea, because the period of rolling of a ship is dependent both on that of the waves and on the ship's speed. A difference of one-third has been observed between the period of oscillation of a ship at rest and that of the same ship at a speed of 15 knots.

"On the other hand, the gyroscopic stabilizater is effective in all cases; it has also the advantage of acting, not when the oscillation has already begun, but before the ship has begun to roll; it does not lessen the rolling, it prevents it. Altho the first trials on ships did not give good results, that was because the movements of the gyroscope were not sufficiently regulated and it was allowed too much liberty. The power necessary to maintain the rotation of the fly-wheel is very small. . . . . .

"The gyroscopic balance installed on the *Worden* is the most powerful yet constructed. For convenience, the device has been made in two identical parts, one on each side, and the two gyroscopes have been installed on the bridge, in small turrets. An automatic controlling apparatus, consisting of two other small gyroscopes weighing nine pounds, regulates the movements of precision of the principal gyroscopes, so that they neutralize immediately the direct effect of the sea's impulses."

To give a concrete idea of the relative merits of the two systems, it has been calculated that to stabilize a vessel of 5,000 tons, selected for the purpose of experiment and normally rolling by about 35 degrees, two reservoirs would be required, weighing 900 tons; while with the gyroscopic system the total weight would be 51 tons and the space occupied only about one-tenth of that required by the reservoirs. The writer concludes:

"The gyroscope has another advantage: with it we may impress a rolling motion on a vessel at will. This may be of use in preventing ships from being caught in the ice, or in enabling them to break a passage through an ice-field. The gyroscope proposed above could give the vessel a roll of 8 to 10 degrees."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RAISING CROPS WITH GUNPOWDER—The old brown gunpowder, formerly standard in the United States Navy, but disused since the introduction of smokeless powder, has been found by the Navy Department to possess value as a fertilizer, we are told by *The Inventive Age* (Washington, September). Says this paper:

"Brown powder contains about 80 per cent. of potassium nitrate, consisting of potash and nitrogen, both of which are constituents of fertilizers. The authorities at Indian Head, the Navy proving-station, wrote to the Agricultural Department and asked the experts if they did not want to experiment with the gunpowder as fertilizer. The offer was refused. Then the Navy officials determined to use it themselves on the truck-patch in connection with the proving-grounds. Water was poured on the powder, and the concoction was worked into the ground. The result is reported to be most promising. The garden truck succeeded beyond all previous records. The plan is to be tried on a larger scale."

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LETTERS AND ART

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS BURLESQUED

BERNARD SHAW'S latest play is called "an enormously clever insult thrown in the face of the British people." If there is any novelty about the act it must be in the quantity of his present offense, for it is long since he first began to mix cleverness with insults to hurl at this target. Nor is this the first time he has attacked religion, but he hasn't before, perhaps, turned the early Christian martyrs into figures of the burlesque stage. His people of Imperial Rome are "only modern London in fancy dress," says *The Standard* of that city. "The Roman dandy is really the 'nut' of Pall Mall in a toga, and the early Christian martyrs are any people you can think of with a kick against the existing order of things." They are said to resemble militant suffragists as much as anything. The old fable from Aulus Gellius about Androcles and the lion is the framework for his "elaborate squib" — a characterization that this same paper awards to the play produced by Granville Barker at the St. James's Theater. Mr. Shaw of to-day is estimated as "about equally compounded of kindliness, contempt, and sheer love of mischief," and his plays are, after everything, voted "delightful because they sparkle with a wit unequaled on the stage in these days; irritating because of the impression of a growing indolence or self-satisfaction on the part of the author, who seems perfectly content to raise an easy laugh by means frequently not distinguishable from mere buffoonery." *The Standard's* account of the play is worth reproducing:

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"*ANDROCLES* AND THE LION."

Executing a *pas de deux*. The lion is said to resemble Mr. Hall Caine.

"The curtain rises on the agonies of the lion, a wonderful creature of a mild vegetarian sort of countenance, roaring with the pain of the thorn in his foot as gently as any sucking dove, and occasionally rolling a pathetic eye in the direction of Mr. Shaw's box. *Androcles* nears the lion's den in company with his wife, a red-haired shrew who is very angry because she has had to leave her comfortable home on account of her husband's religion. She loudly complains that Christians are the 'lowest of the low.' *Androcles*, a deliciously mild professor of the faith —with some gift, however, of repartee—reminds her that in his unregenerate days he was a toper. 'I could forgive that,' she replies; 'I can understand a man being addicted to drink, but I can't understand his being addicted to Christianity,' and so on and so forth. Then the lion emerges, and *Androcles*, trembling for his life, performs his feat of surgery, afterward waltzing joyously about the stage with the King of Beasts.

"Then we are introduced to Rome, where a party of Christians have just arrived for the next performance at the Colosseum. They are of all types, from the fair patrician *Lavinia* to hermits in sheepskin coats and a squalid little wretch whose Christianity has been chiefly displayed in what *Androcles* calls 'a gay time' in the way of robbing temples. The militant-suffragist flavor is very strongly marked just now. The *Roman Captain* (Mr. Ben Webster) is on good terms with his prisoners, but warns them that now they are at Rome the license allowed on the march can not be permitted. Above all, there can be no singing of those profane and blasphemous hymns. 'But they march better for it, Captain,' says the comic *Centurion*, whom Mr. Shaw conceives as a kind of sergeant. 'Yes, that's true,' admits the *Captain*. 'An exception may be made to the march tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The words, however, must be altered, and I suggest the substitution of "Throw them to the lions."' Then follows an exchange of Shavian argument between *Lavinia* and the handsome *Captain*, who suggests that the whole trouble might be overcome by casting a little incense on the altar of the gods. 'If you can't cast incense as a matter of conviction,' he pleads, 'you might at least do it as a matter of good taste.' He points out the absurdity of suggesting that there is any persecution in the disciplinary measures taken by the Government. 'In throwing you to the lions the Divine Emperor is merely upholding the interests of religion,' he explains. 'Of course, if you were to throw him to the lions that might be called persecution.'"

Following this comes the scene in the "wings" of the Colosseum, where the Christians are awaiting their fate amid the bustle of a very modern sort of theater, the call-boy rushing in announcing the next "turn," and the acting manager full of anxiety lest anything should happen to spoil the show. But—

"It is spoiled, in a sense, by the old warrior *Ferrovius*. Aware of his weakness, he has decided to enter the arena unarmed and without harness. But once in, the old fighting spirit comes on

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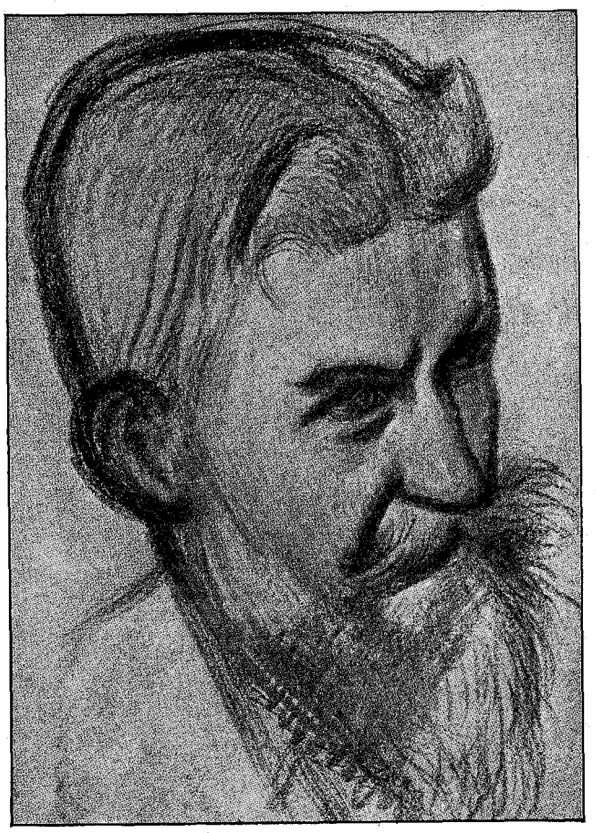
him resistlessly, and he kills no fewer than six first-rate gladiators, much to the delight of *Divus Cæsar* himself, who in delight pardons all the other Christians, and announces himself as a protector to a creed which can produce such swordsmen.

"One victim, however, has to be found, if only to quiet the populace, and poor *Androcles*, as a Greek and a tailor, is selected. The lion, of course, spares him, and together they wander through the mazes of the Colosseum, Emperor, Senators, courtiers, and keepers all flying in terror before them. *Cæsar* himself bounds from pillar to post with the lion after him, and is only safe when he embraces *Androcles* with affection. It is pure tomfoolery, but undeniably laughable. But having given the public its fill of amusement, Mr. Shaw proceeds to puncture its hide with his little pins of sarcasm. Poor *Ferrovius* is in an agony of self-abasement. While others are calling him a hero, he denounces himself as a renegade, and, having been false to 'the god that is to be,' he decides to serve 'the god that is,' and accepts the *Emperor's* offer of a post in the Pretorian guards.

"*Lavinia*, too, while in the moment of danger she does not blanch, seems to be far from an orthodox Christian. She is, in fact, just a mouthpiece of Mr. George Bernard Shaw. *Spintho*, the disreputable fanatic, the author claims to be no malicious invention of his own, but a character easily to be paralleled in the records of the Fathers of the Church. So far as it is anything, *Androcles* is a protest against any kind of persecution."



THE OLD OFFENDER.

Bernard Shaw, pictured here by Will Rothenstein, is reported to be up to his old trick of throwing clever insults in the face of the British public.

The Morning Post (London) is just a little shocked or bored with Mr. Shaw's antics, saying:

"When, however, Mr. Shaw is out for a lark there are few things he will stick at, and so the *Captain* authorizes the Christians to sing 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' provided they change the words to 'Christians to the Lions,' and so on. It strikes one as all very cheap: like so much of Mr. Shaw's iconoclastic performances, such effect as it has comes of the augustness of the subject and of its degradation by the use of means hardly beyond the reach of the schoolboy, who, coming on a picture of Cæsar, adorns the head with bowler hat and a pipe. Is it really clever or funny to make *Androcles* address his wife as 'wifie-pifie' and her address him as 'Andy'? There is some differentiation of character. The *Emperor*, a cynical, esthetic creature with a relish for cruelty and a terror of suffering in his own person, is not unamusing, nor is the *Captain*, who can think of nothing but the regulations. . . . But one soon tires of it; the game, if it be a game, grows monotonous, and one feels that almost all that was worth doing Mr. Shaw has done before and better."

Mr. Shaw as a jokesmith does not escape the drubs of *The Saturday Review*, where we are told the jokes in the new play are "not of the finest quality":

"Very significantly the lion, who did not talk, was the best joke of all. But the effect of the whole—despite characteristic bravura parallels between early Christianity and modern suffragism, and despite some intellectually emotional passages concerning love, religion, and death, which, at their finest, were extremely sensible, and, at their worst, were touched with that irritating vagueness which characterizes all attempts at rational theology—the effect of the whole was a conviction of cheapness."

WHY OUR COLLEGIANS CAN'T WRITE

THE SINS and shortcomings of the college boy in his struggles with English composition have so long been almost a matter of scandal that the results of Mr. Bok's recent questionnaire given in *The Outlook* are only an added grief. Mr. Bok's article "is devoted to showing that the college men and women of America, if they have anything to say, can not say it in decent English nor with any distinction." Their sentences are "involved, incoherent, and perplexing." And they are so, declares Frederick Lynch, of *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), because "the whole tendency of our colleges is directly away from those studies that give one the power to express himself in correct and classic style." Mr. Lynch cites the more fortunate state of the "average English graduate who can write both correct and lucid English":

"One has only to compare the editorials in the English papers with those in American papers to see what I mean. We simply have no editors in America—with one or two exceptions—who can write such editorials as appear weekly on the London *Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, *The Nation*, *The Economist*, *The British Weekly*, *The Christian World*, to say nothing of the daily papers. Why, Mr. Brierly's and Sir Robertson Nicoll's editorials are bound into books year by year and take their place among the classics of the day. When Tolstoy died the editorial on his death in *The Spectator* was copied all over the world. Every sentence in it arrested one. The letters from educated people to the English papers show capacity to write clearly and interestingly. It would be interesting if Mr. Bok could get 400 letters from Oxford and Cambridge seniors. I imagine he would get vastly different results. The simple reason that English college graduates can write is that they have been trained in the classics. They begin back in Rugby, Eton, Repton, and Winchester, translating the Latin and Greek poets into blank verse. Day by day this English verse is corrected and criticized, that it may be perfected. The prizes in these universities encourage the writing of poetry; and there is nothing gives one such command of forceful, terse, and happy English as the composition of verse or its translation. But the drift is all away from the classics in our colleges. We are substituting courses in life-insurance for philosophy, and lectures on commerce and banking for the translation of Homer and Horace into English. We turn out good engineers, but one of them—quite eminent, too—from one of our great universities asked me, myself, once, 'Who was Shelley?'

"Nothing can replace this strict classic training in teaching boys to write correct English. Its revival in America, with our disdain of culture and our acclamation of the hustling qualities, is far off. The two things we could do in our colleges are these: First, require a weekly composition from every student for four years; these compositions to be carefully corrected by competent instructors in rhetoric. Extemporaneous writing would greatly help. Let subjects be announced beforehand, but compel the students to write for an hour on the subject with no assistance

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from books. Along with weekly writing the students of our American colleges should be encouraged—sometimes I wonder if they should not be compelled—to read the great masters of the English tongue. It is almost a disgrace that a man should leave a college who had not read Chaucer, Milton, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Shelley, Browning, Carlyle, Ruskin, and Tennyson, to say nothing of the other great poets, essayists, and prophets. And they should be read until their great and lofty diction passes into one's thought.

"Ruskin attributed his ability to write English to his training in the King James version of the Bible. But I suppose the Bible is an outgrown book with most of our colleges, and there is little hope there."

LAUNCHING THE OPERA SEASON

THE PRAISE offered by the critics for the first performance of opera in English at the New Century Theater is properly enthusiastic if mingled with necessary qualifications. "Aïda" has had "worse presentations in New York," asserts the *Times* critic, "at two and a half times the money." The latest venture of giving grand opera at reduced prices is not the first one, "but its prospectors hope that a more favorable set of circumstances, or a more intelligent use of them, will bring a lasting success to this one." The auguries are all good. "No production of serious opera at low prices has ever started forward with more substantial support," observes the *Sun* critic. "Not only is the money provided, but last evening personages of social importance showed their interest in the enterprise by their presence and their plentiful applause." The linguistic scheme is a novel one, as in the case of each opera a single performance in the original tongue is to follow the week's run in English. Hence *The Sun* speculates on the likelihood of some unannounced purpose behind this project. It says:

"No one would be astonished if the close of the season witnessed an application of the referendum to musical politics. A popular vote, for example, showing a large majority in favor of giving the operas in English would confound those doddering old creatures who persist in arguing that operas can be sung more artistically in their original texts than in translations, and would at the same time buoyantly bear aloft the hopes of those whose hearts have long told them that they can make translations just as good as the originals, and frequently much better."

This pronouncement is directly contrary to Mr. Krehbiel's view uttered in *The Tribune:*

"If the question at issue is whether the English language is a better vehicle for the lyric drama than Italian or any foreign tongue, it may be said that considerations which ought to be obvious to every cultured mind have settled it long ago; the proper language to sing operatic music in is the language for which the music was composed, the only language to which the musical idiom can be said to be native. It is as destructive of the spirit of Italian or German or French music to sing it in English as it would be to sing English opera in Italian, German, or French. No paraphrase can be fitted to music without loss to the beauty and potency of the original text, as well as the music. No people can feel the power of the phrase 'For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth' in Handel's 'Hallelujah' chorus as the English can feel it unless it be sung in the original and understood. There is no English, no French nor German equivalent for 'Oh, patria mia, mai più ti rivedrò,' when sung to the music which it called forth from Verdi's soul. There is no equivalent in any other language for that exhalation of Isolde's spirit, 'Mild und leise wie er lächelt.' The essence of French melody departs when another vessel is substituted for French verse. These are facts; incontrovertible, enduring, because they rest upon the genius of national art. They are not to be set aside by appeal to any popular forum.

"What remains of the question of language is the effectiveness and expediency of the compromise of singing foreign operas in the vernacular, for as yet we are not confronted with the prospect of English opera in English. That and the old one, which is not an esthetic question at all, except as esthetics are involved in the matter of translation, whether or not English can be sung so as to be intelligible. Except when the methods of the composer intervene and the difficulties are enhanced by the translator, English can be articulated in song as well as any other language. It can be. Any one of a dozen operetta soubrettes in New York proves that every night; but as a rule it is not in serious opera. Why? Partly because of the stilted and awkward phrase of operatic speech; partly because of the affectations of the singers; partly because of the singers' lack of intelligence; partly because of their want of training, chargeable in a measure to their want of opportunity."

KATHLEEN HOWARD,

An American girl with European experience who sang *Amneris* at the New Century first night.

The critic of the New York *Evening Post* finds the first night performance "surprizingly good," and speculates on what the future may reveal:

"It would naturally be unfair to give a definitive opinion either of the prospects for the whole season or of the capabilities of the individual artists, some of whom showed distinct signs of nervousness. But the sum total compelled immediate respect and admiration for the way the great task before the new company had been grappled with. The chorus is full of promise, its costuming was brilliant, the pageantry last night quite impressive, and the stage-setting all that could be asked. 'Aïda' is being given less well to-day in many cities abroad which pride themselves upon their opera. For one thing, one felt that the management had confidence in itself and its ability to work out the problems, and, considering that it had no Caruso and no other stars, its beginning may be said to have been as satisfactory as any one could reasonably have expected, and there was evident promise that still better work will be done later in the season.

"For one thing, the Century Opera gains by its smaller stage. There is something much more intimate about it, notably when two or three of the principals appear alone, than could be the case with the Metropolitan. This had surely something to do with the complete sympathy and appreciation with which the fine audience—there was standing room only after 7:45—listened to and inspired the singers. Of these, Miss Elizabeth Amsden, Morgan Kingston, an English tenor of distinction, and Miss Kathleen Howard carried off the honors. Miss Amsden, the *Aïda*, who has previously sung in Boston and Montreal, is gifted with a voice that has purity, freshness, and beauty of quality to commend it, tho it is rather light of texture, and not capable, apparently, of a wide range of dramatic utterance or color. She seems unable, however, to achieve pianissimo tones in the upper register. There were moments in which she departed noticeably from the pitch. Her share of the Nile scene was most commendably sung. . . . . .

"The *Amneris*, Kathleen Howard, is an American girl, until lately a member of the Darmstadt Opera, where she sang a variety of rôles to operetta parts. London, too, has heard Miss Howard, and at Covent Garden. . . . That she has clear dramatic talent was perfectly obvious, and her splendid bearing and fine presence added greatly to the value of her impersonation, which was on the whole of a high order."

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THE TURKISH NOVEL

IT IS NOT UNNATURAL that Pierre Loti's devotion to Turkey should connote some sort of a literary interchange. French writers, it appears, have appealed more than others to the Turk, and a considerable literature of manners has grown up among the younger writers of Turkey that owes its inspiration largely to France. The opening wedge was formed of Turkish translations of Racine, Lamartine, and others of the classics, made by Ibrahim Schinasy, one of the founders of the young Turkish school; but these have been followed by studies of Turkish life from the Turkish point of view, tho modeled upon the form of the French writers. This modern school is studied by Mr. Tony Kellen in *Die Literarische Echo* (Berlin), where we read:

"At first novels were translated, and not merely the edifying 'Télémaque' of Fénélon and the works of Voltaire, but also the principal works of Victor Hugo and the two Dumas. But the piquant stories of Paul de Kock and the romantic novels of Eugène Sue and Xavier de Montépins as well as the naturalistic novels and stories of Zola and De Maupassant met with more favor."

We pass over a list of Turkish romances written in imitation of these models in the late middle of the nineteenth century to more recent specimens. Uschschaqyzade Chalyd Zija, the translator of Zola and De Maupassant, published in 1889 two pessimistic novels, "The Hopeless" and "The Book of a Dead Man." Later:

"A new group is formed by Achmed Rasim, Mechmed Mueneddschi, and Huessen Rechmi (born in 1876), with their realistic novels; Wedschihi and Achmed Hikmet (born in 1870), with their psychological novels; and Nazym, with his peasant tales. They all like to stage their scenes half in a 'frankish' (*i.e.*, European) setting, or even partly in foreign lands, and they seek to portray both the good and the evil side of European culture in typical examples. . . . . .

"Schems Samy, who translated 'Les Misérables,' treated of unhappy Turkish marriages in 'The Love of Telet and Fitnet' (1872). This is the essential theme also in 'The Lute Player,' by Fatma Alié Hanem, and 'A Desert Adventure,' by Ali Kemal Bey. . . . Neither of these two novels is longer than a long short story, but if they are less extensive than our novels this must be ascribed to the fact that they are written in a terse style, presenting events simply . . . without artistic elaboration. They are written in the style—so unaffected and yet always so engaging—of an eighteenth-century French tale. On this account it was tolerably easy for Gustave Léon to translate them into French for the 'Malumat' Library."

MARY JORDAN,
Who presented another conception of *Amneris* on the second evening of the New Century Opera.

Mr. Kellen gives here a description of the plots of these novels, of which the first seems the most interesting and important:

"*Bedia*, the heroine of 'The Lute Player,' marries in Damascus an officer who is not worthy of her, *Captain Maïl Bey*. She leaves him, returns to Constantinople, and in order not to fall into that mode of life which drags down so many women, she gives music lessons, fighting her way through life gamely until at last she succumbs to death with honor still untarnished.

"A great rôle is played in the story by the Jewish dancer, *Halula*, for whose love *Maïl* is faithless to his wife, whose ornaments he even takes away to bestow them on his lady-love. *Bedia* knows of his infidelity, but is silent. In a social gathering *Halula* approaches her and seeks in some measure to excuse herself: she might have given her favors to much richer men, but she had a genuine love for *Maïl*, and she was forced to follow her mode of life to support her poor mother and younger brothers. *Bedia's* pride makes her pretend that she does not care for her husband and that his 'affairs' are a matter of indifference to her. In reality she is so cut to the heart that she falls ill with consumption, of which she eventually dies.

"One evening her husband comes to her and begs her to help him free himself from this woman. *Bedia* acts as if she knew nothing of the matter. She is indignant that he should make such a confession to her; she is his wife, not his sister; he should have asked the latter for counsel. Such a view would seem a trifle peculiar to a European wife. . . . . .

"Three years later *Bedia* meets again the same dancer, now a married woman. After having plundered so many men she has reformed and turned to a respectable life. She has come to perceive that tho men are at times unfaithful to their wives, they really have for them a more genuine love than for women whose love is venal. None of the men who had heaped gifts upon her had been willing to marry her, and that she finally obtained a young merchant for her husband was due to her property. But *Bedia* makes her way as a music-teacher till consumption claims her. This malady is very prevalent in Turkey, and is therefore often met in *belles lettres*. Abdel Kerim Hady has called a book of poems 'Complaints of a Consumptive' (1891), and in the drama, 'An Unhappy Girl,' the heroine is one of those consumptives who have been so popular in Turkish literature since the 'Lady of the Camellias' first appeared."

The second story whose plot is outlined is called "A Desert Adventure." *Sabuhi Effendi*, living in the Syrian desert, has married a second wife, *Safret*, much younger than himself. She is frivolous and fond of pleasure and spoils her step-children, especially the daughter *Syhir*, a dreamy and romantic girl of sixteen, for whom they long strive in vain to find a husband. At last the son of the Arab Sheik *Sataan* appears on the scene and marries *Syhir*. *Safret*, meantime, has made the life of her husband a real inferno. He is old and feeble, and his coquettish wife has no more use for him. The comedy turns to tragedy when the old gentleman discovers her guilt and is killed on the spot.

Mr. Kellen comments on the fact that neither of the two novels analyzed contains forced and improbable invention, but seems to be founded on observation of the facts in real life. He says also: "The art of the two is about equal, but Fatma Alié Hanem describes dwellings, costumes, and such matters, upon which her masculine colleague is silent." Both novels have a tendency to teach, not, however, obtrusively, but in a way that springs rather " from the naïveté of half-cultivated races who seek in their light literature not merely entertainment, but an agreeable mode of instruction." Drunkenness, marital infidelity, and sexual excess are represented as the chief vices of the Turks, but writers avoid frank treatment of such things. "There is nothing prurient in the novels, and yet things are spoken of which it is impossible to mention in our own polite literature. . . . Yet the very fact that in novels meant for the widest circulation certain things are spoken of entirely without reserve merely proves that the Turks are free from our own excessive delicacy."

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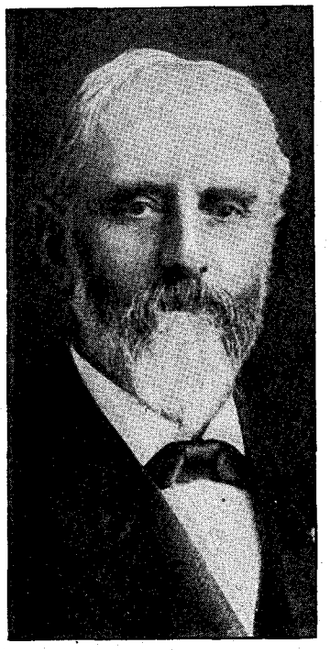
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

PROVING JONAH AND THE WHALE

THE HABITUAL SILENCE of the religious press on the subject of Jonah and the whale might lead some to think that Jonah has no friends left. His name is seldom mentioned in the pulpit. But in New York a new magazine is out called *The Bible Champion*, continuing the more modestly named *Bible Student and Teacher*, and it begins its championship by throwing down the gage to Jonah's critics. Prof. Luther T. Townsend, LL.D., who has been a professor of theology for forty years and has written over a score of religious works, fills many pages with his proofs, many more than the original story covers in Holy Writ. He remarks that one may well think it "the most vulnerable narrative" in the Bible because of the attacks made on the "historical integrity" of the story. Not only is it discredited, he tells us, but it is regarded by some critics as "quite suitable for the amusement of children, and is labeled 'The Pickwick' and 'The Bigelow Papers' of the Bible." If the story is "wholly fiction," says Professor Townsend, and the Church teaches that it is "really historic," then we have a right to laugh at it; but if it is "regarded by many intelligent and scholarly people as veritable history," then the case is different and a reinvestigation is in order. Beginning at the beginning, he sets out to establish by evidence the historical character of Jonah, the actual existence of Nineveh, and Jonah's mission and voyage. His reason for doing this is because there have been critics who did "not hesitate to affirm that Nineveh, as well as Jonah, was a myth." Having proved the existence of both the sinful city and the prophet sent to preach repentance to its citizens, Professor Townsend leads us on to see how credible is the recital that on being thrown overboard "a great fish (*dagh gadhol*) was near the ship, and seized Jonah the moment he struck the water." He stresses the fact that the two Hebrew words just quoted "mean simply a great fish, or sea-monster," while the word "whale" is the translator's word, and he proceeds:



DR. LUTHER T. TOWNSEND,
Who controverts the argument that the Jonah tale is "the most vulnerable narrative" in the Bible.

"So far, therefore, as the Hebrew and Greek words are concerned, the highest criticism makes it perfectly clear that the fish that swallowed Jonah may have been a whale, a shark, a sea-serpent, a sea-lion, or any other large monster of the deep. And even if the skeptic insists that in this discussion the word 'whale' should be used, still one need not suffer embarrassment, for while it is true that the right whale has a throat of small size, the sperm-whale has a throat sufficiently large to swallow a man without the least difficulty. There is not a shipmaster or a sailor who has been on a whaling voyage who will question the following statement made by one of the crew of a New Bedford, Mass., whale-ship, that he, tho a man of large build, weighing one hundred and seventy pounds, frequently had passed through the mouth and throat of a dead sperm-whale. He says he did this after the head of the whale had been cut off from the body, and when the jaws and smallest part of the throat had been taken on deck."

The writer adds to this the testimony of M. P. Courbet in *Cosmos* (Paris), who, writing of a scientific expedition of the Prince of Monaco, gives an account of the capture of a monster sperm-whale near the Azores, and remarks: "The discoveries of the Prince of Monaco were such as to relieve us of all difficulty in believing the Bible story that a whale could swallow Jonah." Another authority brought forward is M. Joubin, who states, in an article in *The Academy of Sciences*, that "a sperm-whale can easily swallow animals taller and heavier than a man," altho Prof. Ray Matthews, in a report on the Japanese fisheries, we read, believes that "it was neither a sperm- nor a bow-head whale that swallowed Jonah, . . . but a right whale; and that Jonah was not taken into the food-stomach but into the air-chamber of the whale, which was large and commodious enough to serve as a refuge."

Several other authenticated instances of the astonishing swallowing capacity of sea-monsters are offered by Professor Townsend, who concludes that "the time is forever past for any one to say that whales and sea-monsters do not have throats large enough to swallow men." Yet while the skeptical critic may no longer call into question these points of the story, which are "indisputable history," Professor Townsend reminds us that in coming to the record of Jonah's preservation in the whale and his subsequent escape to dry land, we reach parts of the narrative that "cross the line of the non-miraculous and become super-normal, and in the judgment of many people are on that account altogether untrustworthy." He continues:

"But, in reply, one may remind the destructive critic that he should move cautiously, for his own logic may prove as remorseless as that of the believer, for no one knows, or ought to know, better than he, that the whole question of the origin of things is to-day passing into the realm of the super-normal. There is not a naturalist who does not know that science is now pointing her index-finger to a time when the entire substance of the earth was nothing but a glowing vapor, and that naturalism knows absolutely nothing as to the origin of that fire-stuff. Then there followed the cooling, condensing, and hardening processes, till at length the fire-stuff became the earth fitted for life. But there is not a naturalist in the world who at the present time can give a scientific explanation of the origin of the lower forms of life, vegetable or animal."

There remains therefore, Professor Townsend maintains, in the light of the highest criticism, only one logical conclusion, which is this:

"The infinite and eternal Author of life must have interposed, or the earth as we see it never would have been, or having been, would have remained forever desolate; there would have been no first oak to cast upon the earth its shadow, and no first man to walk its surface. But if God could interpose, then the earth could bring forth grass, and herb yielding seed after its kind, and every tree after its kind, the fish and the bird after their kind, and lastly man after his kind.

"Hence it follows that the destructive critic, who decided a moment ago to abandon Christianity because its logic required him to believe in miracles, must not only abandon Christianity, but, to be consistent, must abandon himself, that is, must deny his own existence, for the origin of the human race requires

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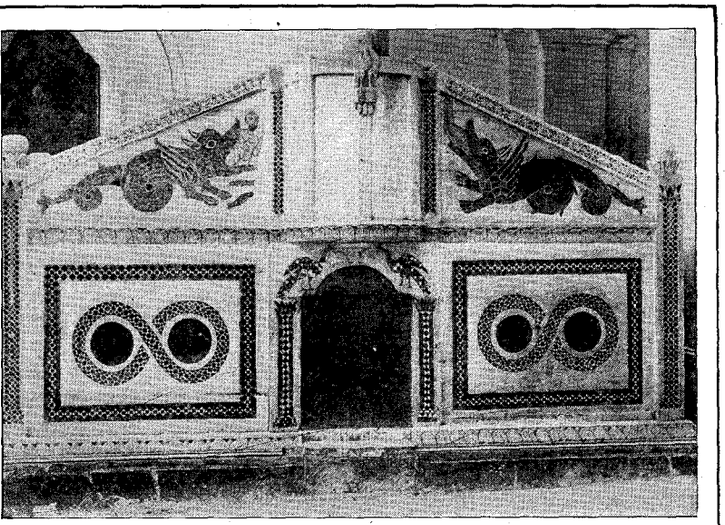
supernatural interposition as much as did the preservation of Jonah in the stomach of the sea-monster. But the moment such interposition is admitted, that moment riddles are solved and all Bible miracles accounted for.

"By such interpositions Israel could pass unharmed through the midst of the sea; Daniel could remain for a night in safety among the lions; Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego could walk unhurt 'in the midst of the burning, fiery furnace,' and Jonah could remain unharmed for three, or, for that matter, for thirty days in the stomach of a sea-monster.

"We may condense this part of the argument into two sentences: If God could create Adam, he could save Jonah. He did create Adam; therefore he could save Jonah.

"This, then, is the evangelical confession of faith: We believe the Bible narratives and miracles because on scientific grounds they are possible; because they are supported by circumstantial, monumental, and other indisputable proofs, and because there were purposes of sufficient magnitude to justify divine interposition."

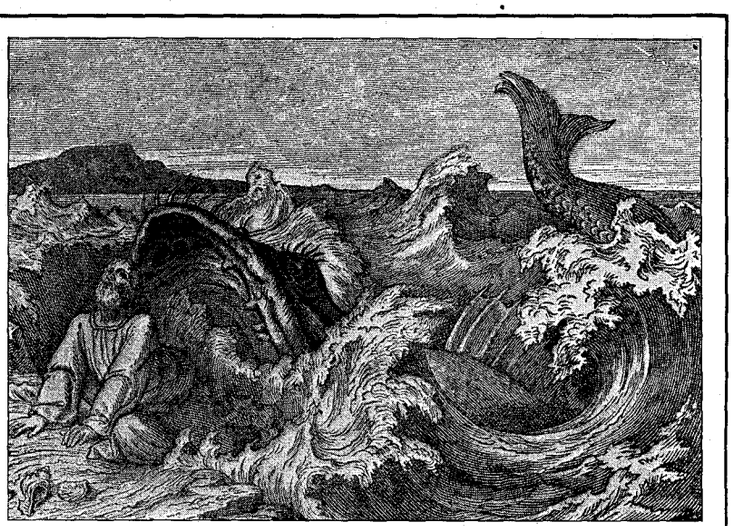


A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY JONAH.

The mosaic decoration of a pulpit in a church in Ravello, Italy, where the medieval idea of a whale seems strangely mixed with that of a dragon.

HYMNS OF THE POET LAUREATE

HIGH RANK is taken by the new Poet Laureate, it appears, among Church musicians in England, and the Rev. Percy Dearmer places him first among living hymn-writers. This is a view of him neglected by all the other estimates of his career and work that we have noticed since his recent appointment. He began a reformation in church music, we are told, years ago, "when the public taste both in the music and the words of the hymn was at its lowest." He once trained a choir in Yattendon, where he lived, and sometimes discarded the words of an old hymn, when he disapproved of the translation, and supplied a new version. His "Yattendon Hymnal" is called "a gem of a book, not only for its superior hymns and music, but for the art of its printing." "Dr. Bridges shares with Morris the distinction of being an authority on the printing as well as the writing of books," and this one, "with charming tadpole-shaped notes of seventeenth-century music," is prized by lovers of fine books. Dr. Dearmer writes in the London *Daily Mail:*



A JONAH OF OUR DAY.

Figured by a modern artist who may or may not have seen a whale.

"It is a long time since a Poet Laureate was a hymn-writer. The seventeenth century produced one such; but only a few verses have survived from the bathos of Tate and Brady which our forefathers used to sing. Now we have another; and it may be confidently predicted that Dr. Bridges will be remembered in future ages by his hymns, even should his other verse come to be almost forgotten. They have the qualities of great hymnody —restrained intensity of thought, nobility of manner, faultless workmanship; and, above all, they are not poems set to music as an afterthought (like Tennyson's 'Crossing the Bar'), but are real songs, written for immortal music and wedded in perfect union to it.

"We have been—and still are—passing through a period of exceedingly bad taste in hymnody, both as to its words and its music. Weakness and gush are the characteristics of the great majority of our churches. The music of our average popular hymns fits the words very well; for it has exactly the treacly sentimentality which they require. It is indeed characteristic of our time that, altho new versions of nearly all the popular hymn-books have been issued during the last fifteen years, in none of them (if my memory serves me right) do any of Dr. Bridges's hymns appear, except in the Oxford University Press's 'English Hymnal.'

"In this book there are thirteen of our new Poet Laureate's hymns; and, as the 'English Hymnal' is already used in some three or four hundred churches, the work of Dr. Bridges is now beginning to be popularly known—tho even those who use the book may not always have noticed that the initials Y. H. stand for the 'Yattendon Hymnal' and its editor, and that the hymns thus marked are to be attributed to Dr. Bridges.

"If a Poet Laureate ought to be able to write national hymns as well as congratulatory odes, then Dr. Bridges has been well chosen. Let me give one or two stanzas from such a hymn, based on a Jacobean work and set to a splendid melody from the Genevan Psalter:

The King, O God, his heart to thee upraiseth;
With him the nation bows before thy face;
With high thanksgiving thee thy glad Church praiseth,
Our strength thy spirit, our trust and hope thy grace.

Unto great honor, glory undeservéd,
Hast thou exalted us, and drawn us nigh;
Nor, from thy judgments when our feet had swervéd,
Didst thou forsake, nor leave us, Lord most high. . . . .

Unto our minds give freedom and uprightness;
Let strength and courage lead o'er land and wave;
To our souls' armor grant celestial brightness,
Joy to our hearts, and faith beyond the grave.

Our plenteous nation still in power extending,
Increase our joy, uphold us by thy word;
Beauty and wisdom all our ways extending,
Good will to man, and peace through Christ our Lord.

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Could anything be nobler than this? asks Dr. Dearmer with enthusiasm, continuing the account of the Laureate's little-known achievement in this field:

"Dr. Bridges has written other hymns, not less fine but in styles quite unlike the sonorous rise and fall of these lines which almost enable us to guess their tune. There are translations of some of the old long-meter Latin hymns, and of the oldest Christian hymn in the world, a Greek hymn, which he has set, as 'O gladsome light, O grace,' to a fine old Bourgeois tune. There are other translations, for Dr. Bridges is too sound a critic not to know that some of the best literature in the world is translation, like the English Bible itself. Some from the German, to carry such famous choral tunes as 'Herzliebster Jesu,' or 'Innsbruck.' Here is a fragment, by way of example:

The duteous day now closeth,
Each flower and tree reposeth,
Shade creeps o'er wild and wood;
Let us, as night is falling,
On God our Maker calling,
Give thanks to him, the Giver good.

Now all the heavenly splendor
Breaks forth in starlight tender
From myriad worlds unknown;
And man, the marvel seeing,
Forgets his selfish being
For joy of beauty not his own.

"I might quote a good deal more, but enough has been given to show that the Poet Laureate has not been a choirmaster in vain, and that his hymns are the advance-guard of a movement which will lead the Englishman of the future to read hymn-books for the poetry that is in them—a thing which he does not dream of doing at the present day."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF RELIGIOUS AMERICA

THE OPPORTUNITY to see ourselves as others see us is a frequent one with Americans, as evidenced in the numerous books by visitors from other lands and in their newspaper interviews; but to see ourselves in our "religious life," as is the expression of an English clergyman in *The Christian World* (London), is to experience a new sensation. No reasonable man, says the writer, will "dogmatize hastily" about such a matter as "religious life in America," for in this, as in other particulars, the size of the country must be taken into account. In passing from one State to another he finds the differences in the population so striking that they "would seem to indicate the presence of another race." On his way across the ocean, for instance, he met an American woman who assured him that "American men never went to church," while an Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia, denying this statement, "boldly affirmed that religion was still the most powerful agency in American life," and added that "the leaven of New England has entered into the life of the whole continent." Speaking from his own observation, the visiting writer notes as "very remarkable the zest and eagerness with which the young American confronts life." He is imprest with the college women, teachers and students, who act as waitresses during the summer at such a place as Chautauqua. Also in his book of discoveries is the type he calls "the Educated Porter," a Cornell man studying architecture and working his way through college as a railroad-station porter. This man the writer finds to be "one of the most splendid representatives of democratic manhood" he has ever met; yet side by side with this energy and zest in living, he finds a corresponding deficiency in the "absence of the spirit of brooding and contemplative leisure," and he goes on to show that:

"One result of this is that Christianity in America is divided into two camps. The one is orthodox. Its orthodoxy is apt to degenerate into the senile attachment to the letter of Scripture. I heard one man of this school say that he never read anything but the Bible, and he thanked God for being able to confine his attention to the one Book. There is a lack of mental breadth, of intellectual enlightenment, about the members of this school which is a little disheartening to one who is in agreement with them on the central matters but knows only too well that this is not the way to win the battle for Christ. The other school seems to have sacrificed almost everything which makes Christianity distinct from a temporary philosophy. Its members have the bad habit of preaching eugenics or sociology in place of the Gospel. They appear to be afraid of the great epistles and the nobler passages of the Gospels, and are apt to speak in terms which would suggest that there was nothing distinctive in Christianity which can make it an absolute and universal faith. They have become afraid of the historian and the natural scientist. Unless they are careful they will prove to have sold the pass to the enemy from an unmanly and needless timidity. What the American thinker needs is a thorough drenching with a genuine skepticism. He is already skeptical about religion. But his infantile belief in education, in mechanics, in science, in everything which seems to be translatable into material profit, is pathetically amusing to a reflective Englishman. He needs to ask questions about the value of these things. He must learn to be dubious about the very things whose virtues are trumpeted in his ears day after day."

That America is "not entirely without her brooding spirit," he tells us, however, may be learned from a visit to some of her famous cemeteries, which he describes, in referring to the cemeteries of Arlington and of Concord, as "these homes of her mighty dead." It is in her thinkers, her dreamers, her lovers of the beautiful that America is great, he points out, and remarks, "some day she will know this." Meanwhile, attending Trinity Church at Boston, where Phillips Brooks preached, he carries away this impression of a present-day sermon:

"The sermon that I heard was certainly not inspired by the memory of Brooks, but it was strangely suggestive, for the preacher indicated plainly enough that sense of disappointment with the civilization of this great land which is felt and exprest by the best and bravest men of the time. He sees that Carlyle's prophecy is coming true. Here, in the New World, the problems which the Old World has known for so long are being discovered once more. Poverty by the side of wealth, a justifiable disbelief in the honesty and disinterestedness of those who make the laws, a consequent anarchy which has its real roots in the immoral nihilism of the rich and powerful. America has for many years enjoyed the fruits of civilization and freedom. Secular education has had its way. The school-teachers have been abroad in the land for decades. And the result is that America literally cries aloud for the justice, the pity, the love of man for man, which find their most glorious expression in the Cross of Christ."

"ROMANTIC" LIFE OF NUNS—Fiction writers from the late Marion Crawford down to lesser lights have invested the life of the nun with a halo of romance. But the Boston *Pilot* asserts that it is "a life of hard work, of earnest prayer, and as far removed from any suspicion of sentimentality as one pole from the other." These facts are beginning to be learned by the novelist, but the "newspaper man" has yet to find them out. *The Pilot* deals with a recent "story":

"A little child at the age of eight was placed in a convent. In imagination you can see the entrance of the scheming nuns who finally prevailed on the girl to become a member of their community. And finally at the age of sixteen she 'became a novitiate.' Not a simple novice, but a whole novitiate! And that poor reporter thought he was writing up the thing in true technical style.

"After twenty-five years in the convent—reckoning of course from the age of eight—the said nun decided that she wished to leave the convent. That was her own business, and we may well presume that if she did leave the community it was with the knowledge of her confessor and of her superior. There are no chains to keep women in convents, and it happens at times that for very good reasons they come back to the world. There are no escaped nuns outside decayed fiction. . . . But this reporter found a truly escaped one; for he tell us that she took one of her pupils into her confidence 'and clothing was smuggled into the abbey.' And thus of course she reached liberty and life!"

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MOTOR TRUCKS

DEPRECIATION

CHARLES WHEELER, an automobile engineer, discusses, in *Automobile Topics*, the intricate question of just what is the depreciation which motor-cars undergo when in use. The first factor to be considered, he says, is "the estimated working life of a car," and this depends largely on the specific circumstances in which the vehicle is used. A motor-bus may be run seven hundred miles a week, while a motor-truck used by a department-store may be run only one hundred and forty miles a week; as between these two, the element of "working life" would be considerably in favor of the store truck. Again, the "working life" depends upon the quality of the vehicle in design and manufacture, and hence is closely connected with initial cost. Another factor is the care with which the vehicle is kept in service, all of which depends upon conduct in driving and supervision and the amount expended on renewals.

Once a decision has been reached as to the "working life," the next question to determine, says Mr. Wheeler, is the method by which the initial cost shall be spread over the period, that is, how depreciation shall be written off from year to year. He cites three methods as worthy of consideration:

"(1) To divide the capital outlay, *C*, by the number of years at which the 'working-life,' *L*, is estimated and charged the quotient against each year's working costs.

"(2) In the first year to write off a high percentage of the cost; in the second and succeeding years to write off the same percentage on the diminished value, that is, the balance left after deducting the previous year's depreciation.

"(3) To divide the capital outlay, *C*, *less residual value*, *R* (that is, the estimated value of the vehicle at the end of its 'working-life'), by the number of years, etc."

In each of these methods renewals and repairs are charged against general running expenses. Mr. Wheeler remarks that the first method "can not be recommended where any degree of accuracy is required." The second "is perhaps financially the soundest, if it be desired to ascertain from one's books the actual realizable value of the vehicle at any moment"; in the end this method will give "a fairly true result," but it has the objection that, in the earlier years of the truck's life, "the cost of the service is overloaded." The third method he recommends "as the most practical and accurate."

A factor that must always be considered is "obsolescence" for, by some combination of circumstances, an owner may find it desirable to dispose of a particular truck before it is really worn out. Obsolescence may not in itself be depreciation, but it is a factor that is at least sufficiently important to affect any percentage of depreciation that may be determined by other considerations. In the future should greater perfection in machines make it possible to extend the working life, obsolescence will become still more important; a truck still mechanically efficient might become uneconomical in use because of the introduction of greatly improved types.

MOTOR-BUSES AND STREET-CARS IN LONDON

During a recent twelve months' period, the motor-bus system of London, according to a United States consular report, made a phenomenal advance, while the street-car system declined. In a period of twenty-three weeks, ending on September 4, the City Council tramway system showed a decline in receipts of $233,592, and other systems showed a decline in six months of $311,456. Meanwhile, the receipts of the General Omnibus Company, for eleven months ending September 30, showed an increase of $2,501,381, while the National Steam-Car Company in forty-four weeks more than doubled its receipts. *The American Motorist* quotes further from this report:

"In North London, where the full comparative power of the motor-omnibus is felt, the receipts of the Metropolitan Electric Company are declining in spite of increased facilities offered by the street-car system, the return for the week ending September 6 showing a drop of some $5,061. Until the middle of September it was the only street-car system in London or Greater London which showed an increase on the receipts for the current year.

"In spite of this showing, however, it does not appear that the number of passengers has materially declined on the street-car systems, as the following table for the month of May, 1912, contrasted with the same month in 1911, indicates:

Week ending—	Passengers carried 1911	1912
May 8	10,027,908	9,933,028
May 15	9,946,946	10,212,113
May 22	9,888,051	10,024,053
May 29	10,310,087	10,351,432
Total	40,172,992	40,520,626

"The following table gives the names of the several street-car companies, the number of weeks in the financial year which have passed, and the increase or decrease in receipts compared with those of the corresponding periods of the preceding year:

Companies	Weeks	Total Receipts	Decrease
London Co. Coun'l	23	$4,682,502	$233,563
London United	23	1,116,458	59,323
Metropolitan	36	1,548,073	12,555
East Ham Corp	32	120,548	1,659
Ilford Council	23	59,347	4,925
Walthamstow	23	88,711	2,076
West Ham Corp	22½	295,888	10,779

"On these seven systems there is a decrease on six amounting to $313,125, and a gain of $2,555 on one, making a net decrease of $310,570 as an average for half the year. In contrast to this the increases in the receipts of the two leading motor-omnibus companies were as follows:

Companies	Weeks	Receipts	Increase
London General	48½	$11,078,660	$2,503,902
National Steam	44	347,716	218,180

"There are some 2,000 omnibuses operated in London by these two companies, and the type of vehicle which is now in operation is so noiseless and is operated with such speed that it is becoming more popular all the while as a method of travel."

"...are you going to do about it?" queried. "Well, to-morrow morning," announced ... out" the New York ... Informal way, as the first baseman.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

VAN DYKE EXPRESS CO.,

40 YOUNG WORK, EXPRESS

Horses and Mares, 1,100 to 1,600 pounds; these horses were bought green within the last 2 years and all in first-class condition. Among them are 12 matched pairs, ranging in weight from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds; price $250 to $425 a pair; single horses, $50 to $185; 3 mares in foal; several mares, harness new, suitable for country work; single and double harness; 30 days' trial allowed; if not satisfactory return at our expense; will ship to purchaser in any town within 300 miles of New York free of charge, with new halter and blankets and free passes home to purchaser. Call at office and stable.

Van Dyke Express Company,
160 West 15th St., Corner 7th Ave.
New York City. Tel. 5348 Chelsea
Two Minutes' Ride from Ferries to Depot.

PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL
Express Co.
Must Dispose of 65 Young Work Horses and Mares; 1,000 to 1,500 Pounds.

Horses have worked in city, are in good condition; also several pavement bay horses, suitable for work; matched teams and collectors' horses; 30 days' trial allowed; will ship to purchasers free of charge, with blankets and gallons; horses must be sold within the next 60 days. Call at office and stables, 211-217 W. 59th st.

AT ONCE! MUST BE SOLD
At the Lexington Express Stables
154 E. 27th, bet. 3d and Lex. Aves.

ALSO WAGONS REPLACED
50—Young Horses & Mares—50

Among them two mares in foal, single horses and mares, $50 upward; matched teams, $150 upward; will also sell single and double vans and several wagons, harness, &c.; no reasonable offer refused; trial allowed.

METROPOLITAN CAR BARNS
611-615 E. 15th St.
between Av. B and C, Main Stable,
40—HORSES—40

weighing from 900 to 1,600 lbs., suitable for farm work or any general business, price $50 upward; 15 days' trial allowed; will ship every horse within 200 miles of New York City with blanket and halter. See Foreman; phone 750 Stuyvesant.

Department Store
Stables 425 East 54th St.

Will sell choice 85 chunky, young horses and mares; been used at city and suburban branches; among them are mated teams and single horses, broke personally to single and double harness; prices range from $25 upward. See Traffic Manager at stable.

OUTFITS

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Chance for Farmers and Teamsters.
BELT LINE CAR BARN
MAIN OFFICE AND STABLE.
No Connection With Any Other Stables.
435-437 East 23d St., Near Ave. A.
700 Horses & Mares 700

weighing from 900 to 1,700 lbs.; all in first class condition; ages from 6 to 10 years old; among them several matched pairs; also a little pavement save; suitable for any business; prices from $40 upward; among them 60 specially used to haul trucks; 30 days' trial allowed; will be as pleased can be returned in total time; will also any horse within 600 miles of N. York, with a new halter; all cars transfer to 23d st. crosstown car, which takes you direct to stable door. Free Visit. Phone 622 Gramercy.

Account of Lease Expiring,
May 1 at 412-414 E. 59th St.

we are compelled to dispose of contents of our stable, consisting of 55 horses and mares, matched teams, weighing 1,000-1,300 lbs. each; also single horses; 5 horses used for driving purposes, some pavement save, suitable for the country; above horses were bought green within the last 2 years and are in first class condition, ranging in age from 6 to 9 years; 15 days' trial allowed; wagons and harness; will ship horses to purchaser anywhere free of charge; above horses will be replaced by motor power at our new stable after May 1. Inquire Stable Foreman, beer bottling department.

United States Transfer Stables
REPLACING MOTOR POWER.
150—HORSES AND MARES—150

To be sold in 60 days. Said horses are young and in good condition. One large pair have been used in 6-ton truck. Also 20 horses for general purposes; 40 days' trial allowed. If not as represented, can be returned in trial time. Horses can be seen at main stables.

409-411 EAST 24TH ST.
Near 1st av. See Supt. Phone Madison 1892.

Must Sell on Account Using Auto Wagons
at the Large Dept. Store Stables
138-140 East 25th St., near Lexington Av.
80 Young Horses and Mares

weighing from 900 to 1,500 pounds, single horses and mares, $40 upward; matched teams, $150 upward; will also ship horses free of charge, with robes and halters, trial allowed. 138-140 E. 25th st. 0252 Madison Square.

ACCOUNT WORK COMPLETED

Contractor compelled to sell 22 young, strong, seasoned horses, mares, mules, some under forward, weighing 1,000-1,300 pounds; teams, singles, collectors' horses, carriages, harness, mares in foal, $50 upward; trial allowed.

See FOREMAN, 411 E. 103d.

ACCOUNT LOSING CONTRACT

Truckman must sell two matched teams heavy young truck horses, weighing 1,200-1,600 lbs.; several single delivery horses, from $50 upward; trucks, wagons, single and double harness; trial allowed. 310-312 E. 53d st.

ACCOUNT of owner ... and trucks

From "The Edison Monthly."

THE DISAPPEARING TRUCK-HORSE.

Specimen advertisements of horses for sale in consequence of the substitution of motor-trucks for horse-drawn trucks.

NO MORE ALCO TRUCKS AND CARS

At a meeting of directors on August 13, the American Locomotive Company decided to discontinue its entire automobile business. Cars and trucks then on hand were to be sold at reduced prices, and those in process of construction were to be completed and then sold, the process taking, it was thought, about three months. Meanwhile, arrangements had been made by which spare parts would be available to owners of Alco cars and trucks for some years to come.

The Automobile says news of this action by the American Locomotive Company "came like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky." The reason for it is said to "lie in the fact that the company has lost money on practically every passenger-car, taxicab, and truck sold by it since 1906, when it entered the field. From those who have been close in touch with the affairs of the automobile department it is evident that of late these annual losses exceeded $500,000, due largely to poor production methods and general uncertainty regarding the policy to be followed from one year to another." The writer sets forth the consequences of these poor methods:

"Altho the car program called for 250

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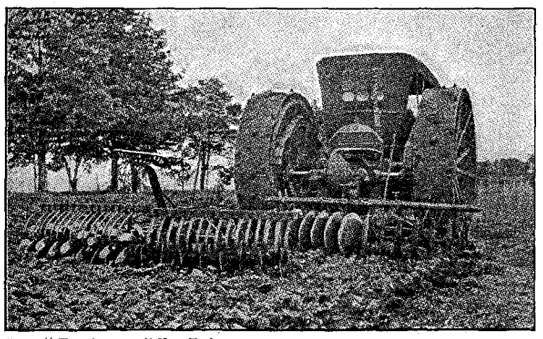
vehicles annually, there was never any reduction in this number, no matter how late the policy for the year was decided upon, the result being that the following July or August found the company with 25 to 150 unsold passenger-cars on hand at a time when other companies were marketing their models for a succeeding year. In such a situation there were but two policies to follow: First, cut the price and so demoralize matters in general; and second, work these models over and carry them along as new types for the following year. The second policy was often followed, and it proved a most expensive matter. These held-over models were dismantled and changes in chassis and bodies made, changes which added enormously to the price, so that when finally disposed of they were marketed at a great loss. Taxicabs were sold at $2,100, which showed a factory cost of labor, time, and materials of $2,600. Added to this loss of $500 per vehicle was that of selling, advertising, overhead, etc. Four-cylinder cars that were said to show a factory cost for time, material, and labor of $3,700 were sold at $3,600."

In discussing the significance of the company's action, the New York *Evening Post* remarks that "when this great company entered the field its enterprise was portrayed as heralding the beginning of the standardizing of the business; at least it was felt that this company would construct high-grade cars guaranteed first-class by the maker's name alone; that its automobile product would equal in reliability its locomotives." This paper believes that the disappearance of the Alco car "will be accepted, in some quarters, as another proof that the cheap car is making even greater headway than has been believed." The vogue of a certain cheap car made in Detroit is now "tremendous"; the factory has become "one of the wonders of the modern industrial world," and its car has become "a genuine 'American peril' for English and German manufacturers." The secret of this success has been "scientific management, the production of a single type of engine with only three or four varieties of body, the cutting out of all waste, such as unwise advertising and costly headquarters and agencies in the leading cities, with the result that last year the company paid out ten million dollars in dividends." The writer comments further:

"The success of this small car has helped to force down the prices of its nearest rivals; but a still better reason for the cutting of prices is the steady improvement in methods of construction. Thus another of the cheaper cars has gradually reduced its cost to the user from the $1,400 it charged in 1905 to $750 for the 1914 model. There is, moreover, no comparison between the 1905 and the 1914 cars. The former would be a cause for mirth on Broadway to-day, while the latter is a handsome and efficient five-passenger touring-car. Where in 1905, and for some time thereafter, it was necessary for the purchaser to supply top, speedometer, etc., at a cost of between $250 and $300, the buyer to-day receives his car perfectly equipped and does not have to expend a cent except for spare tires. This constitutes an appreciable saving in cost. Still another reliable car has reduced its price from $1,250 to $950, and its makers explain that this is solely due to manufacturing economies. That the movement in this direction has ceased, no one believes. Builders are bound to procure for themselves a wider field of purchasers, and so certain are they of the future that there are no fewer than 370 different cars on the market, as against the 40 produced in England."



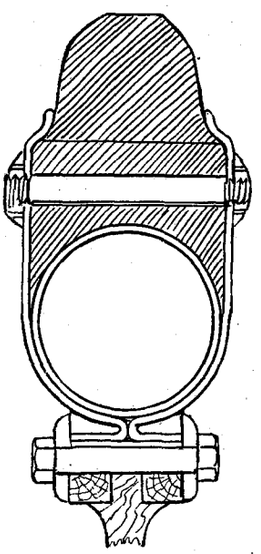
From "Horseless Age," New York.

TRACTOR DRAWING DISK HARROWS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

A NEW TIRE

Motor World, in terms rather flippant, if not ironical, describes a new tire now under exploitation in Detroit, which is said to eliminate successfully the more serious sources of trouble. The accompanying cut illustrates it. Stock in the company is said to have been readily sold. "They came so fast they had to turn 'em away," says *Motor World* of a recent sale of stock. That paper continues:

"So far as is made plain, the company has not yet acquired a factory, but it does possess a 'fiscal agent,' and also has 'on exhibition at our store a 40-inch tire which sells for $75, and it costs us only $12 to make it.' The par value of the stock is $10 per share, and 'a great many careful, conservative business men have told' the people that they are making 'a reasonable statement' when they say they 'will without doubt pay from 25 to 50 per cent. in dividends the first year' they do business. 'As they can sell all the tires they can make at a profit of from 300 to 500 per cent.' they apparently have no doubts on that score.



From "Motor World."

A TIRE THAT MIGHT ELIMINATE MANY TROUBLES.

"The tire itself appears to be a combination of the solid- and pneumatic-tire principle. The rubber tread is 3½ inches thick, the inner tube being confined between a pair of steel rims and this thick rubber tread, all of which makes perfectly plain why the tire can not puncture or blow out, or cause trouble of any sort."

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY SINCE 1904

Donald M. Lacy has made a digest of statistics pertaining to the automobile industry as compiled for a special census bulletin. His article is printed in *The Automobile*. It appears that between 1904 and 1909 the increase in the industry in this country was about sixfold. In 1909 there were 265 concerns making trucks and cars as their chief industry, which produced in that year 126,593 machines at a total cost of $210,690,666, or an average of $1,607 per car. The machines produced in the same year by companies whose chief products were of a different character numbered 694. Other concerns at the same time were producing bodies and parts. The grand total of all concerns engaged in producing machines or accessories was 743. In 1904 the automobile industry ranked in the value of products as the seventy-seventh of the country; in 1909 it was the twenty-first. Other items in Mr. Lacy's article are given below:

"Of the automobiles turned out by establishments engaged in the industry in 1909, 95.1 per cent. were gasoline vehicles, the proportion being considerably larger than was the case five years previous when the percentage was 86.2. The number of gasoline-cars made in 1909 was almost six times as great as the amount made in 1904. Steam and electric vehicles gain much more slowly in number, showing increases of 51.4 and 168.5 per cent. respectively, and each of these classes constituted a smaller proportion of the total number in 1909 than at the preceding census. In 1904 more steam than electric automobiles were reported, but in 1909 the reverse was true.

"The most important of the types in point of numbers and of value is the touring-car class, the total number of these vehicles turned out in 1909 being 76,114, representing a value of $113,403,188, as compared with a production of 7,220 cars, valued at $11,781,521 in 1904. These machines constituted 60.1 per cent. of the total number and 69 per cent. of the total value of automobiles manufactured in 1909.

"Runabouts stand second as a class, the production for that year comprizing 36,204 cars with a value of $28,030,479. These figures appear very favorably when compared with the 12,131 runabouts built in 1904, which represented a value of only $8,831,504. Of all the varieties of pleasure and family vehicles, including motor-buggies, limousines, cabs, surreys, victorias, etc., there were manufactured 9,550 during the year 1909, representing a value of $14,387,664.

"In the number of delivery wagons built in 1909, Michigan was surpassed by Ohio and Illinois in respect to number and by Illinois and Pennsylvania in value. New York reported the largest number of motor-trucks in 1909, but the aggregate value was less than that reported by Michigan. This is interesting in view of the fact that in 1904 New York led both in the number and value of such vehicles, having 71.1 per cent. of the value. New York led in the value of 'all other varieties' of business vehicles in 1909, reporting 30.3 per cent. of the total. In 1904, Connecticut was the leading State in this respect, with 40.6 per cent."

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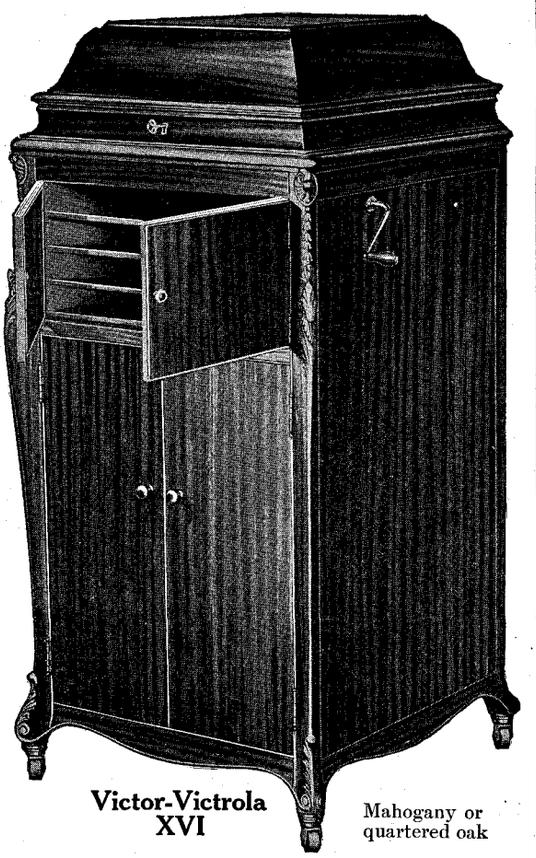
If you believe in music you need a Victor-Victrola

If you believe in the power of music to elevate your thoughts and broaden your intellect, to stir your imagination and quicken your emotions, to soothe your mind and lighten your toil, you can appreciate what it would mean to have a Victrola in your home.

Music is no longer a luxury to be understood and enjoyed by a select few. Music has come to be an actual necessity in every home, and its foremost exponent today is the Victrola.

With this wonderful instrument, you bring some music into your life each day to add to your happiness and make your home more complete.



Victor-Victrola XVI

Mahogany or quartered oak

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $500.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly demonstrate the Victor-Victrola to you and play any music you wish to hear.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

SOME RECENT BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

Pearson, Henry Greenleaf. James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo. Large 8vo, pp. 321. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

This is another contribution to anti-slavery and Civil War history. General Wadsworth had been well known as an abolitionist for some years before the war broke out. He went into the movement for the emancipation of the blacks of the South with an ardor that was exemplary. His early death at the head of his troops in the Battle of the Wilderness adds a pathetic interest to this well-written biography of him. Up to his sad but glorious end he had been present at the most important engagements in the war as far back as Bull Run, in which he played a creditable part.

We commend highly the industry with which Professor Pearson has gathered his materials from so many personal sources and share his regret that the correspondence of the General, consisting of letters written on the field of battle and from his office as Governor at Washington during a critical period in our history, has not been preserved. We have, however, here published a few of his official notes to Lincoln, in which we get a glimpse of the often-described perplexity of the President in view of the inactivity or incapacity of his military commander, and particularly as to McClellan in the early weeks of '62. To the incompetent class Wadsworth did not belong. We read in these glowing pages much that furnishes ample justification of John Lothrop Motley's eulogy, "When foreign calumniators and domestic traitors spoke of Southern chivalry and of Northern mercenaries, the single name of Wadsworth was answer enough to all their vulgar babble." Grant, Meade, Humphreys, and Hancock testified to the example set by this brave man. "The moral effect of his example," writes a contemporary, "his years, and high social position as a country gentleman and a stainless political leader, his distinguished personal gallantry and daring bravery, all tended to place him in a most conspicuous position, and to give him an influence over the soldiers which few men possess."

The record of General Wadsworth's life is not all war and camp, or even politics. We are shown how he and his immediate ancestors kept up the traditions of a beautiful and hospitable home; how he was a landowner who set a good example in farming to those of his neighbors who practically rented farms from him at eighteen bushels of wheat an acre. This book of Mr. Pearson's presents a picture of a man who in any other country would have claimed the title of aristocrat and illustrated in his own life and character the best features of American politics.

Nystrom-Hamilton, Louise. Ellen Key, Her Life and Work. Pp. 187. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

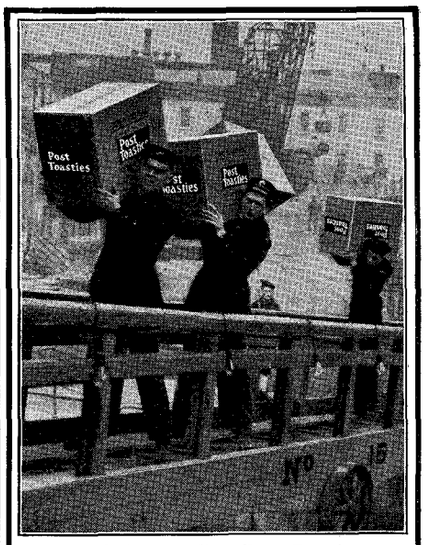
It would perhaps be impossible to find a woman more talked about and talked against than Ellen Key. It is strange, but true, that nowhere has she been more severely criticized and misunderstood than in the land of her birth, her native Sweden. She was born at Sundsholm, December 11, 1849, and lays great stress on the fact that she was the first child of young and happy parents, a "love-child" in the most beautiful meaning of the word. She possest a sweet and wholesome nature, a desire to create happiness, a love of all good music, and a love of reading so passionate that she believed herself capable of committing crimes to get books.

The author of this life of Ellen Key has had every opportunity to know the truth about her. She claims that all the misunderstandings and the unjust things said of her have come from quotations of detached sentences which could give correct meanings only when quoted more fully and accurately. Like most great thinkers she went through many stages of religious beliefs and disbeliefs." The history of her lectures, her popularity, and her power of commanding attention are intensely interesting. We are glad that there exists one so fair as to write this estimate of her: "We ought to be glad that there are women, even without a scholastic degree, who have courage to communicate what life has taught them. As regards Ellen Key, she has touched on these intimate and delicate subjects as only a master in the art of language could do." Those who will not understand her ought not to read her.

Deakin, Mary H. The Early Life of George Eliot. Pp. 188. Manchester: The University Press. $2.

A biography of George Eliot is not needed, nor is one here offered; but we are glad to get even a meager description of the early years of Mary Ann Evans and to trace the relationship between her formative years and the books she created out of her memories and beliefs. This book is a description of the "adolescence of genius," an attempt to bring together, with greater fulness, the details of George Eliot's early life and to make more generally available the "salient matter of her letters and journal." After a comprehensive chapter on England and its conditions at the time of Mary Ann's birth, we have some delightful pages dealing with her home, family, and friends. It seems to have been a marked characteristic of the young genius to have an engrossing passion always acting either for some one in her own family, some ideal, or some public character. That trait remained with her as she grew older. Her devotion to her brother Isaac was the first manifestation of this characteristic, her feeling for Scott and his writings another. Later came periods of extreme religious fervor followed by doubts and absorbing free-thought. The book is not quite true to its title, in that it goes beyond the early childhood and dwells at length on her life after it came under the influence of George Henry Lewes, but we need only remember her exquisite humor, soul-moving pathos, and dramatic skill as an outgrowth of childish loves and ideals.

(*Continued on page 536*)



U. S. Marines loading Post Toasties on Battleship Michigan at the Norfolk Navy Yard—(From actual photograph).

Post Toasties

Follow the Flag

Uncle Sam provides the best of food, so it naturally follows that his fighting men have these delicious golden-brown bits of toasted Indian Corn, afloat as well as ashore.

The use of Post Toasties has become so general in our Naval service that one may find Jack Tar enjoying "Toasties" wherever the Flag takes him.

Many carloads of this appetizing food leave the model factories of the Postum Co. at Battle Creek each day and provide the world with one of the daintiest breakfast dishes imaginable—

Wholesome
Nourishing
Easy to Serve

The best proof is a trial in your own home.

Post Toasties are sold by grocers everywhere — so you may

Get Yours

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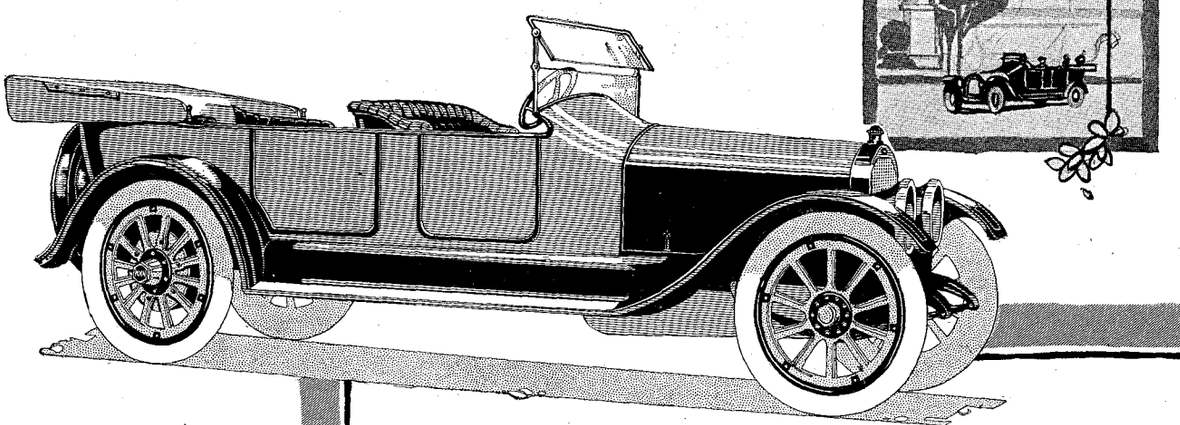
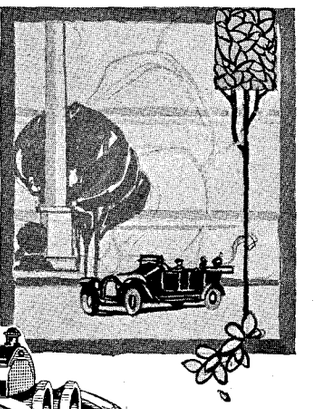
Three Months in Advance of the Calendar





1914 MOON Light Weight Six–50

SOME dealers already have them, others are being shipped daily. Have you seen the car? Do so—it is a mechanical treat. You've always wanted a six—you'll buy a light weight six this year. For—mark these words, everybody spending $2,000 for a car in 1914 will be wanting Light Weight Sixes. However large the supply, demand is going to be greater. The few reliable manufacturers making light weight, medium price Sixes will be physically unable before the season's end to turn them out fast enough to keep up with orders. You know what happened with the first Delco-started cars—and the first fore-door cars. People had to wait. If you are wise then you will do your investigating of cars *now* and place your order early.

This is not an attempt to rush you into ordering, but it is a sincere and confident prediction. 1914 will see it fulfilled.

Light Weight Six Facts

The Moon Light Weight Six gives *all* the advantages of the heavy, expensive six—evenness of Torque, smooth running, easy riding, strength, power and roominess—all you've ever wanted a six for.

It costs *no more* in upkeep than a Four of the same power—and weighs no more.

It *looks* and is substantial—not a "light" looking car but classy of line—showing what it is; a refinement of the heavy six "Percheron" into the Light Six "Arab".

The Moon Dealer

in your city will be glad to show you this car and the *New* Moon Four-42. He will explain them in detail. Should there be no Moon dealer where you live, write us and we will send literature and put you in touch with a Moon man.

MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Light Six-50 Streamline

Price
$2,150.00
Six or Seven Passenger
$2,225.00
Fully Equipped
Including

DELCO

Electric Lighting, Cranking and Ignition.

Note These Advance Features

Streamline Body—gradual taper without angles or breaks from the tip of the Radiator to the back of the car. This is a brand new creation—a pure design, not a compromise.

Extremely large doors carried on concealed hinges—making the body lines entirely smooth, without projections or disfigurement. **Special wind shield** designed as a part of the cowl and not something added to or built on.

Clear running boards. Gasoline tank and Tire carriers in the rear. **Left hand drive and center Control. Both front doors opening.**

Low swung body, trimmed with our own type of Dutch upholstering—fits the "back."

Four speeds ahead and reverse, with direct on third.

Delco Electric Lights—Electric Cranker—Ignition with automatic spark control.

Disappearing seats, motor tire air pump, taper hood.

Transmission

Selective type; four speeds ahead, one reverse; mounted on six imported Annular Bearings, guaranteed for 90 horsepower; Gears of Chrome Vanadium steel, heat treated.

Timken Bearings

In rear axle—full-floating. Housing, one-piece crucible steel, tested to 11 tons. Bearing Seats integral with Housing, insuring permanent alignment of Differential and Pinion.

Instrument Board

Under Cowl, illuminated by two concealed lights. Delco Switches, Regulator and Automatic Starting Button, Speedometer, Eight Day Clock, Hand Pressure Pump, Air Gauge, Air Adjustment for Carburetor, Portable Light Switch, and Locker for convenience of driver, all set in flush, and within comfortable reach of driver.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Here Are the Inquiries From Our Sales-Letter. They Jumped from 12% Last Year to 21% This Year!"

"You were right. The Quality, Weight and Finish of paper used for a sales-letter *do* count.

"The same list we used last year—the same proposition—practically the same letter—but *different paper*—and an increase of 9% is shown in the results!

"It surely paid us to be guided in our selection by the advice given in the portfolio, 'How to Buy Business Correspondence Paper'."

If *you* are planning a sales-letter campaign, why not be sure to use the Quality, Weight and Color of Paper that is most effective for your particular product—the most effective for the class to which you are to appeal? Why guess—why theorize?

Profit by the analysis of shrewd Advertising Men and other Paper Buyers as contained in the portfolio "How to Buy Business Correspondence Paper"!

This Portfolio also contains samples of "EAGLE A" Bond Papers—Papers of proven quality and known worth.

[Write for this Portfolio Today, but please write on your Business Letter-Heading.]

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.
25 MAIN STREET, HOLYOKE, MASS.

These Bond Papers bear the Trade-Mark Water-Mark

COUPON BOND
AGAWAM BOND
BANKERS BOND
CONTRACT BOND
DEBENTURE BOND
DERBY BOND
HICKORY BOND
INDENTURE BOND
JAPAN BOND
PERSIAN BOND
RIVAL BOND
ROMAN BOND
SECURITY TRUST BOND
STANDARD BOND

There are Thirty-Four in all.

Twenty-Nine Mills under one management spell economy in making and selling. As a result, you get the utmost in paper quality at the price when you buy

"EAGLE A" WRITING PAPERS
TRADE MARKED WATER MARKED

Sold by good printers and lithographers everywhere

FOLDING BATH TUB

New Invention

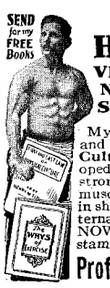
Costs but little and will last for years. Weight only 15 pounds. Requires but little water, and no plumbing necessary. Folds into small roll and no more trouble to carry than a valise. Enjoy the delights of a full length bath in your private room. Far superior to a tin tub. A fine big money maker for agents, who are making thousands of dollars with this wonderful new invention. Two daily sales means $10 profit. We give you complete instructions, assistance and cooperation. No charge for territory. Don't delay, but send in your name at once asking for our big agency proposition. Demonstrating tub free; also full descriptive circulars. Agencies given only to responsible parties.

Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co.
175 Vance Street, - - Toledo, Ohio

No-Key Padlock Parcel Post Pd. **$1.50**

Adapted for college lockers, automobiles, etc. No knobs to turn—no clicks to count—press the right buttons and it flies open—you can do it in the dark. Solid brass. Try it—if not satisfied, money refunded. Agents wanted.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY SALES CO.
753 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago



Do You Want to Know

HOW TO DEVELOP

VITALITY, ENERGY, ENDURANCE, NERVE STRENGTH, MUSCULAR STRENGTH, PERFECT PHYSIQUE?

My FREE BOOKS, **"The 'Whys' of Exercise"** and **"The First and Last Law of Physical Culture,"** tell you, if you are weak or undeveloped, how to grow strong; if strong, how to grow stronger. They explain how to develop lungs and muscle, the strong heart and vigorous digestion—in short, how to improve health and strength internally as well as externally. Send TO-DAY—NOW—for these FREE BOOKS. Enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage.

Prof. H. W. Titus, 485 Titus Bldg., 156 E. 23d St. **N. Y. City**

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 534)

Pickett, La Salle Corbell. Pickett and His Men. Pp. 303. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1913. $2.50.

The Heart of a Soldier. Letters of George E. Pickett, C.S.A. Pp. 215. New York: Seth Moyle (incorporated). $1.30 net.

Mrs. Pickett has written so many books out of, around, and inspired by her husband's eventful life that we have become quite familiar with her delightfully poetic style and her very natural loyalty, but each new book has an especial charm and its own peculiar message. The first of the above volumes contains a historical record of General Pickett in his different engagements, in relation to different prominent men, both of North and South, and throughout his connection with the Army. She describes his actions as a man and soldier, and relates events great and small that combined to make him the lovable and heroic figure whom the world recognizes. George E. Pickett's greatest work was done at Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, but "wherever fighting, duty was his polestar." This book is an interesting, intimate history of Civil War events, and a loyal and worthy tribute from a brave and loyal woman to her hero husband.

For the second work we owe gratitude to La Salle Corbell Pickett who gives us an opportunity to read the letters which General Pickett wrote her before and after their marriage. It must have been difficult to share with any one such love-letters, betraying as they do the man's great qualities as well as his complete devotion to her, but her pride in his bravery and the universal sympathy persuaded her to share her glory with the world. His personal account of the tragic events in which he participated and the narrative of his personal experiences and opinions make thrilling reading. He gives us intimate glimpses of national heroes on both sides of the battle-line: Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, and Burnside. General Pickett who never faltered in his allegiance, but never lost sight of the other side nor gloried in victory: "I can fight for a cause I know to be just, can risk my own life and the lives of those in my keeping without a thought of the consequences; but when we've conquered, when we've downed the enemy and won the victory, I don't want to hurrah. I want to go off all by myself and be sorry for them." It seems almost sacrilege to read his personal messages of tenderness to his absent wife, but, interwoven with his longings and devotion are descriptions of events in the war which justify the fame which is linked inseparably with the day at Gettysburg when he led his men in one of the most heroic charges in history. One reads these letters with tears of sympathy and admiration.

Abbot, Willis J. Notable Women in History. Pp. 448. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

The author of this large and comprehensive work seems to have recognized the times as peculiarly opportune for such an exposition of woman and the wonderful things she has accomplished. He has written the lives of seventy notable women: "Women who in all ages, all lands, and in all womanly occupations have won fame

(*Continued on page* 538)

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Accept Howard E. Coffin's 1914 Automobile Review—We'll Send It!

NO AUTOMOBILE buyer should fail to read Mr. Coffin's Automobile Review.

He shows why six cylinder cars are now so popular.

He explains the reasons for their smoothness, and why they are so desirable. With diagrams, and in the clearest language, he makes you understand why so many makers are now manufacturing sixes exclusively.

He tells about wire wheels and wood wheels—about left side drive and right side drive—about gasoline economy—electric and other gear shifts—streamline bodies—speedometer drive—new things in lighting, and other features embodied in the 1914 designs.

No man is more eminently qualified to prepare such a review. Mr. Coffin's reputation as an engineer, and his many contributions to the progress of the automobile industry both as a designer of many successful cars and a contributor to engineering literature, make this review authentic.

Of course he also describes the HUDSON SIX 54. No discussion of automobile tendencies would be complete that omitted mention of this new car.

It approaches a new ideal with its true streamline body—135-inch wheel base—six cylinder motor of extreme flexibility and smoothness—electrical lighting and starting by an improved Delco system—left hand drive—center control—and entrance to the driver's seat from either side. These are features that make the HUDSON SIX 54 a prominent car in the 1914 announcements.

Can you afford to consider the purchase of any car over $1,500 without knowing what such an authority as Mr. Coffin has to say upon the subject?

Send your name and address.

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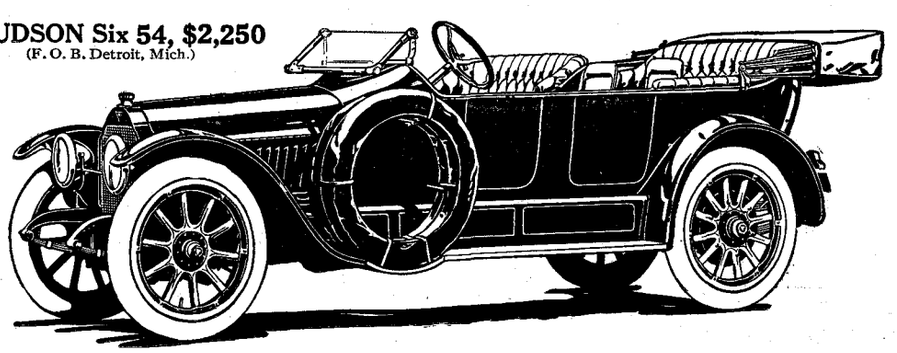
7723 Jefferson Avenue **Detroit, Michigan**

THE TRUE STREAMLINE BODY

HUDSON Six 54, $2,250
(F. O. B. Detroit, Mich.)



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If the question of heating has been a puzzle to which you could get no satisfactory answer, you should read our Primer on Heat. It will interest you because in it the whole subject of heating has been treated, simply and intelligently, with all the technicalities left out. It is called

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It shows you how the different heating systems work, why some cost more to operate than others, and how any house can be comfortably heated in any weather at small cost, and it will show you how more than three hundred thousand houses are being so heated with Pierce Boilers. The Primer will help you to decide on the heat for your house, or the new system for your present house.

Your steamfitter can advise you the type of Pierce Boiler to get and the cost of installation, but before you go to him be sure to send for our Primer—it's sent free upon request.

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254 James Street Syracuse, N. Y.
Pierce Service in all Principal Cities

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 536*)

and put their imprint on the world's history." His pages give pen portraits of the frivolous Nell Gwynn and the stately Martha Washington, each of whom exerted influence on the history of her times. He groups his characters under "Classic Dames," "Queens and Martyrs," "Women of Wit and Pleasure," "Priestesses of Woman's Cause," "Women of the Footlights," "Women in Art and Letters," and "Women Who Stand Alone," giving as concisely as he can the history of each life and all it meant. Tho the book was not written to advance a cause or push a propaganda, the author expresses his complete sympathy with the women who strive for equality of opportunity and equal rewards for like service for both sexes. As a book of reference it will be invaluable, especially among clubs devoted to the advancement of woman's cause.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BUSINESS

The American Business Encyclopedia and Legal Adviser. In 5 vols. 8vo. Illustrated. John D. Long and William P. Wilson, Editors-in-Chief. Boston: J. B. Millet Company.

These volumes are well illustrated, well printed, and well bound. In appearance and bulk they resemble closely the excellent "Business Encyclopedia and Legal Adviser," originated by William Stanley MacBean Knight and published in England several years ago, but the text is thoroughly American. Exactly why the "Editors' [we note there are several] Introduction to Legal Topics" should preface the entire work is not made apparent. As there is no general introduction, its purpose is not clearly set forth.

The publishers state that, so far as they know, "there is no other publication of this sort in the country." The main object has been to "produce a work that is entirely devoted to such subjects as are of value to business men, either in building up business, increasing profits, scientific management, establishing partnerships, etc., or in safeguarding established interests both public and private."

Particular attention has been given to the legal side of the work, for had this not been done, the publishers would not feel safe in asserting that "the legal information pertaining to every-day problems will be found of value in solving or avoiding the difficulties which are found in the path of every-day work." Notwithstanding this, the warning is given that "no one can be safely recommended to take his law from a book in his library, and thus save lawyer's fees." All that one gets is an exposition of certain principles of law and the practises and customs of the legal profession, which the intelligent business person ought to understand.

This work should meet with a ready reception from the public. The intelligent business person who possesses it will be careful to read and inwardly digest its contents. It will help to qualify him to avoid the losses and pitfalls a business career entails. The legal articles are tersely written and are in language usually divested of legal cant. They are easily comprehensible to the ordinary layman. Those treating of advertising in its various phases occupy nearly one hundred pages, and are not the least attractive features. In general, the information conveyed presents to the prospective investor or working business man the facts he would wish to know concerning the various industries and occupations as he may be interested in them, before he invests his capital or engages in work.

WORKS DEALING WITH SOCIOLOGY AND EFFICIENCY

Boyd, James Harrington, A.M., Sc.D. Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Insurance Under Modern Conditions. 2 vols. Cloth, pp. xviii, xii–1622. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $9 net.

There is no doubt that this large and important work will rapidly become the standard book of reference on workmen's-compensation acts, their principles, and their operation. More and more countries and more State legislatures are giving attention to industrial insurance and compensation of workmen for injury. It is one of the distinctive marks of readjustment to the tremendous and complex conditions of the industrial era. While there have been available heretofore the reports of State and Federal labor bureaus on this subject and special studies by economists, it is the first time that so inclusive a presentation has been made. Tho prepared for American consumption, Mr. Boyd does not omit from his book important sections from foreign codes and practise. He begins with a comparison of the common law, employers'-liability laws, industrial-insurance laws, and compensation laws, and then turns to a historical survey, concise, but adequate for his purpose, of industrial insurance and compensation in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. The bulk of the two large volumes is occupied by chapters on the acts of all the States and countries which had passed such legislation up to January, 1913. In the case of the State acts, the Federal act, and the British and German acts, a chapter or more is given to each. The text of the act is quoted, court decisions validating constitutionality and operation are cited, forms of procedure are given, and the numerous legal aspects of each receive due attention. In addition to these chapters there are important sections on the legal and economic basis of the principles involved and special treatment of such corollary topics as amount of compensation, relation of the law to dependents of the worker, definitions according to statute of "injuries," "workingman," and "responsibility," and other valuable material. One can not fail to be imprest with the thoroughness and completeness of the volumes. Economists, lawyers, and legislators who are concerned with the topic will find them indispensable. The author, who is a lawyer, has been the chairman of the Employers' Liability Commission of Ohio, and drafted the Industrial Insurance Law of that State.

Marden, Orison Swett. The Marden Efficiency Books, viz., The Progressive Business Man, The Joys of Living, The Exceptional Employee. 3 vols., 12mo, pp. 166, 403, 202. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1 per vol.

The author of the "Ars Poetica" teaches us that it is difficult to state the trite and the obvious in an attractive form;

(*Continued on page 540*)

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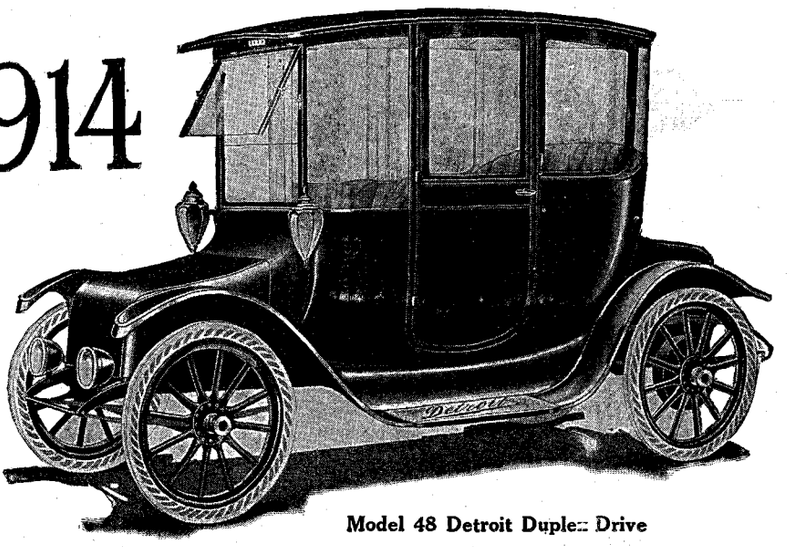
THE Detroit ELECTRIC 1914



Model 48 Detroit Duplex Drive

With Worm Gear Axle

5-pass. Brougham, Detroit Duplex Drive	$3000
4-pass. Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2850
Gentleman's Roadster	2500

With Bevel Gear Axle

5-pass. Brougham, Front Seat Drive	$2800
4-pass. Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2550
Victoria	2300

All enclosed bodies are of our celebrated "Clear Vision" type. Seats are so arranged that no one sits in front of the driver.

Big Volume - Finer Quality - Lower Prices

This is the Detroit Electric policy for 1914—to make ***more*** cars and therefore ***better*** cars than have ever been made by an electric manufacturer; to sell these cars for ***lower*** prices than have ever been asked before; to take only a small profit on ***each*** car, relying on ***large*** volume for an adequate yearly earning.

We believe that this new policy is something people have been waiting for, that it marks a big step forward in the electric car business. We believe it means that thousands of people will buy electrics who have not bought before.

Our Output—Two to One

In the past twelve months we have sold ***more than twice as many cars*** as any other maker of electric pleasure vehicles.

Our factory and service organizations have grown to be the largest in the world devoted exclusively to electric cars. Our manufacturing facilities have been brought to maximum efficiency.

So we have determined to go after even larger volume, to reduce our prices, but at the same time to put into our cars the very utmost in quality. And our 1914 models are the result.

Why Our Prices Are Lower

Every one of the six models listed above, if priced according to the usual methods of figuring, would sell for $300 to $400 more.

Take the worm gear Detroit Duplex Drive car, $3000. The factory cost of this car, plus the ***usual*** rate of profit, would make the list price $3350.

Take the bevel gear Forward Drive Brougham, $2800. Last season's corresponding model sold for $3000. We have added $140 ***actual factory cost,*** in new features and finer quality—and yet we ask only $2800. And so all through the line.

How Quantity Produces Quality

Bear in mind that the reduction in the prices of Detroit Electric cars means no reduction in the quality. Exactly the opposite.

The large volume that makes possible these lower prices also makes possible the highest quality in materials, in workmanship, in improved features.

It requires ***quantity*** to produce ***quality.*** The old idea that small production means better quality, more care, finer attention to detail is a fallacy. When a maker builds 1800 to 2000 cars, his standard of quality is higher than when he builds the average output of 400 to 500 cars.

The large manufacturer can afford to have a higher standard. He can and does put better workmanship into his cars—because he can afford the mechanical equipment necessary.

Small production means near-accurate handwork, instead of absolutely accurate machine work. It means steel castings instead of the stronger drop forgings. It means fitting and filing instead of standardized, uniform parts.

Don't Let High List Prices Blind You

The high prices asked for many cars are not evidence of quality. You don't make anything in buying an overpriced car. A few hundred dollars added to the price ***and then taken off again*** by a cut in price or an excessive allowance for a used car, doesn't change the quality of the car. Price doesn't really mean anything except in relation to value.

Detroit Electric cars are lower in price than any cars even approaching them in quality. They are sold at ***catalog prices.*** They are marketed with a smaller discount to the dealer than other cars.

Please see these cars at our dealer's. You will find him to be the most substantial electric car dealer in your city. 1914 advance catalog sent on request.

Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

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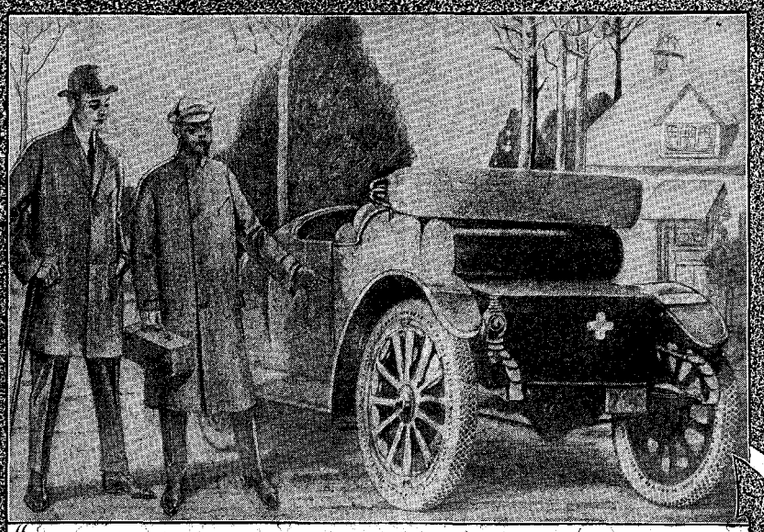

"THESE non-skids are ALWAYS in place"

No need to take chances with slippery spots, or to get out in the rain and mud to put on chains, if your tires are equipped with the right sort of protectors.

It is not difficult to protect pneumatic tires: the main point is to **keep the protectors tight,** so that they cannot chafe. That is accomplished by the patented side springs of

Woodworth Treads

The Woodworth Side Springs take up the stretch which is inevitable with any covering: Woodworth Treads are as smooth and snug on their last day as their first. They are specially finished for permanent softness; and their steel rivets last as long as bare tires in similar service. Tire life is **increased three-fold** by using WOODWORTH TREADS.

How many times do you risk a skid sooner than bother with chains? You needn't run that risk **even once** with WOODWORTH TREADS, because they are **always** in place. And you will avoid punctures, cuts, fabric decay and fussy home repairing—the whole calendar of tire troubles, in fact—at less expense than your bare tires now cost.

WE GUARANTEE Woodworth Treads not to injure the tires, and we will repair or replace free any tire so damaged. We guarantee them to outlast any other style of protector, and we will refund the full purchase price within 60 days after purchase on any pair that does not do all we claim.

Wet roads are soon coming. Repair your tires now, and get the full fabric life by covering them with Woodworth Treads.

All big supply houses sell Woodworth Treads. If it is not convenient to order of them, we will ship direct, express prepaid.

Write your name and address on the margin of this page, and mail to us for booklet on tire preservation, useful to any motorist.

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The Latent Energies in Life, by CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D.D. A charming and pointed discussion of the unrealized possibilities in life.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 538)

it is difficult to make people keep constantly before their eyes truths which may be commonplace, truths which every one acknowledges, but which many people do not call to mind and act upon. Such truths are the heritage of civilized man if only he knew it. The book before us has overcome this difficulty. It contains no Machiavellian aphorism aiming at the education of an intriguing climber or ruler. All is common sense, square dealing, openness, and sweetness. Dr. Marden is an optimist of the purest water, and his counsels are likely to help and soothe thousands of lives. He believes in success, and holds that a business life is the shortest path to success, which means the attainment of money with the ease and freedom it brings, together with the development of character and the opportunity of exercising power in a useful and beneficent way. Then he takes occasion to conclude with the following homily on the text: "The mind that is vacant is a mind distrest." Success to be perfect must be something more than material, to quote his words on growing old:

"A person who has always kept up the habit of improving himself, reading good books, thinking, and contemplating great truths . . . finds plenty of employment for his last years. One of the most pathetic pictures in American life is that of the old men who have retired, but had nothing to retire to, except their fortunes. They had never prepared for old-age enjoyment. In their younger days they did not develop the qualities which make leisure even endurable, to say nothing of enjoyable. Everywhere abroad we see the retired American who feels out of place and homesick, hungry for the exercise again in the office."

The books are written in a clear and sprightly style and may be read with ease and pleasure.

Münsterberg, Hugo. Psychology and Industrial Efficiency. Cloth, pp. 321. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Professor Münsterberg's effort here is to call attention to a wider application of psychology than is currently considered—to introduce to the world the science of psychotechnics, the use of the psychological laboratory and its data in manufacturing and business life. This has its bearings on one hand with the efficiency-engineer's problems and on the other with the vocation-bureau's task. It deals largely with the best way for a man—psychological being that he is—to perform a given industrial operation and with the finding of the best man to do what has to be done in a given way. This involves a large variety of problems, and to it must be added the special investigations into fatigue, attention, monotony, training, and the like. Professor Münsterberg draws much very fascinating material from such a range of sources as ship service, telephone operation, advertising, electric-railway service, pencil factories, lamp-wrapping, typewriting, and his putting of the problem is always clear and pointed. There is without doubt an important opening for pioneer work of this kind. Civilization needs all the aid it can obtain in making itself endurable and successful. Yet one

(*Continued on page* 542)

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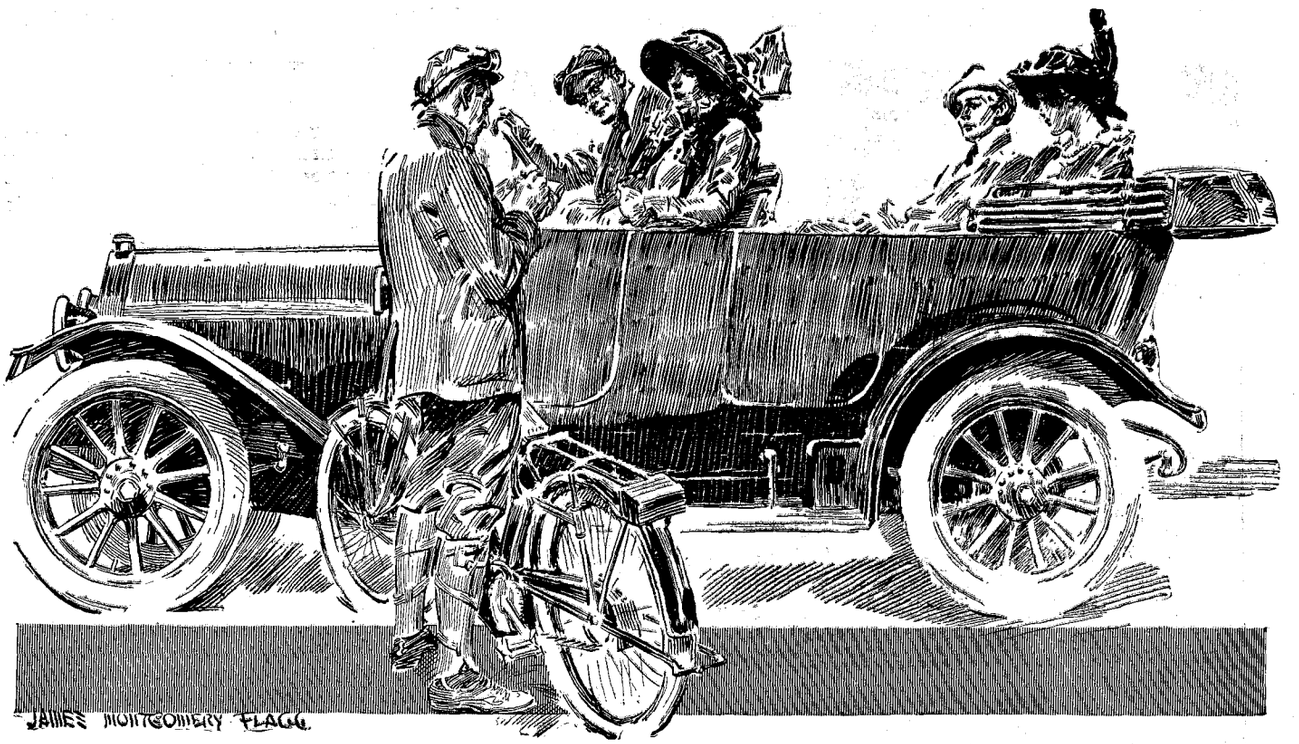

Overland

THE motor is larger; the wheel base is longer; the tires are larger; the tonneau is roomier; the equipment is finer; body has graceful European cowl dash and is richly finished in dark Brewster green, edged with lighter green stripings and trimmed in heavy polished nickel and aluminum.

See the Overland dealer in your town. Handsome 1914 catalogue on request.

$950—Completely Equipped

F. O. B. TOLEDO

With Gray & Davis Electric Starter and Generator—$1075

35 h. p. motor
Timken bearings
114 inch wheel base
Cowl dash
33 inch x 4 inch tires, Q. D.
Deep upholstery
Electric lights
Clear vision windshield
Storage battery and ammeter
Mohair top and boot
Stewart speedometer
Electric horn

Please address Dept. 17.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

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BEAVER BOARD

Mr. A. P. Shattuck, of Buffalo, has Beaver Board walls and ceilings not only in his living-room, but in every room in his home.

No Wall-Paper Here

IN this living-room the walls and ceilings are painted. Mr. Shattuck says that the effect of the color-scheme and the beautiful pebbled surface of Beaver Board could not be equaled by wall-paper—to say nothing of the freedom from the nuisance of re-papering, and from the cracks which are sure to come in plastered walls.

The colors are always fresh and bright, as the walls can be easily cleaned with a damp cloth. Being made of pure wood fibre, the unsanitary features of wall-paper are entirely eliminated.

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Be sure it's the genuine, patented Beaver Board with trade-mark on back and cream-color all through.

Beaver Board has many other advantages over lath and plaster. You will find them described in "Beaver Board and Its Uses," an illustrated book, showing many actual interiors. Sent free with painted sample.

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Est. since 1865—Reference, any Commercial Agency.

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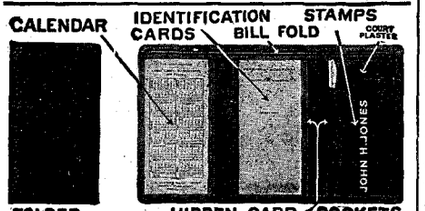

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 540)

is not always sure—however clever the laboratory method may be—that some important factor in the original problem may not be overlooked. Most of the results must be exceedingly tentative, but the book should stimulate wide-spread study of the subject and that general experimentation in it which will be necessary before it passes from the stage of a device to that of a science.

DR. A. R. WALLACE'S LATEST BOOK

Wallace, Alfred Russel, O.M., D.C.L., F.R.S. Social Environment and Moral Progress. Cloth, pp. 185. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25 net.

The thesis which, at the close of his ninth decade of life, Dr. Wallace presents in his recent book is that there has been no real moral or intellectual advance in the human race during the whole historical period, that there can be no progressive improvement in inherent character until some selective agency is set free to act upon it, and that that agency is now restrained from operation by the evils of our social system which is the worst that the world has ever seen. At first glance one might find here but the pessimism of age, but a careful reading of Dr. Wallace's lucid, direct, forceful argument gives another verdict. His solution of the problem of human progress by means of the survival of the fittest is not through the artificial schemes of the modern school of eugenics, but in such amelioration of the evils of our competitive and antagonistic social system as shall enable the laws of evolution to operate for the benefit of mankind.

"Nature—or the Universal Mind—has not failed or bungled our world so completely as to require the weak and ignorant efforts of the eugenists to set it right, while leaving the great fundamental causes of all existing social evils absolutely untouched. Let them devote all their energies to purifying the whitened sepulcher of destitution and ignorance, and the beneficent laws of human nature will themselves bring about the physical, intellectual, and moral advancement of our race."

The social evils, to which Dr. Wallace devotes a trenchant pen in summing up the increasing moral degradation of the times, are the industrial servitude of large numbers of women and children, unsanitary and crowded dwellings, deadly trades, the injustices of law, the high cost of its processes, adulteration, bribery, gambling, and other results of the passion for wealth which seeks its end by economic antagonism, monopoly, and social injustice. When civilized government performs its most important duty, that of organizing the labor of the whole community for the equal good of all, these evils will cease. In this beneficent social order woman, set free from industrial burdens and political inequality, will have a higher position than any which has been claimed for her, and its responsibilities she will nobly fulfil. The women of the future will become the regenerators of the whole human race, and the intellectual and moral inheritance of later generations will gain in ever-increasing value.

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CURRENT POETRY

FOR a man to be at once a poet and an editor is not unusual. There was William Ernest Henley, for example, who made the Manchester *Guardian* a real force in the literature of his time. We have never seen any verse by Mr. Robert Sterling Yard, but his two predecessors in the editorship of *The Century Magazine*—the late Richard Watson Gilder and Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson—were known through their poems as well as through their direction of the magazine. In England there is a striking instance of the success which a poet sometimes attains in journalism. About a year ago Mr. Stephen Phillips, whose "Marpessa," "Christ in Hades," and other poems had made him famous, was put in charge of *The Poetry Review*. He was, so far as is generally known, without editorial experience. But under his editorship *The Poetry Review* has become a magazine of international eminence. The verse which it contains is varied in *genre* and high in quality; the critical essays are sincere and illuminating. The September issue contains a number of poems decidedly above the average in thought and technic. One of them (by an American poet, by the way) we reprint below. Mr. Walsh's rime scheme is unusual but effective; in structure and perhaps in spirit his poem suggests the irregular odes of Coventry Patmore. He writes tenderly and convincingly and his lines are not readily forgotten.

Coelo et in Terra

BY THOMAS WALSH

Earth is a jealous mother; from her breast
She will endure no separation long
From aught she bore;
So one by one
She claimeth evermore
The parent, and the friend,
The loveliest, the best,
The meek, the faithful, and the strong—
Link after golden link undone,
Until the tomb, which seems
To youth the dismal gulf of all that's fair,
Becomes the very hearthstone of our dreams,
A wonder-house of all that's rare,
And deathless, and most dear;
Where the bereaved heart
From exiled life apart
Returns for love-warmth and abiding cheer.
Yea, earth can be so kind—
Then ye that rule the wind,
Are ye of less appeal?—
Ye spirits of the stars
And regions where the suns
Themselves as atoms wheel
Beneath your thundering cars?
Cerulean ones—
Or goddesses, or saints,
Or demiurge, or trinities,
Wherewith heaven highest faints!—
Are ye less kind than these
Dim vaults of clay,
Ye boasts and fathers of the ancient day?
Thou god Avernian, Dis, behold
What timid form and old
Adown thy purple gulf descends

The importance of fire-safety embraces every building—and fire-safety can be bestowed upon every building by a construction of

NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

It is true that **Natco Hollow Tile** has become most prominent as the fire-proof and permanent material used in the great modern skyscrapers and the more expensive residences. It is just as much a fact that **Natco Hollow Tile** has succeeded the other building materials for industrial plants and modest homes—buildings of all descriptions.

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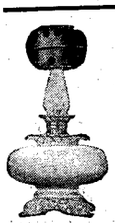

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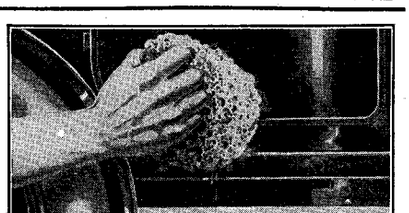

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Unto the arch of Death (grim friend of friends,
Be thou placated!) 'tis a mother, see.
Takes her first step into eternity!
Leave her not fearful there
Who was of love entire,
So gentle and so fair;
Thy majesty and dread withhold
For the high head and bold,—
Imperial Death, mock not thyself with ire!
Nay—then it was not fear
That stayed her foot the while?
For now her lovely eyes,
Unclouded, brown,
Are lighted with their greeting smile—
The Hand awaited through the gloom
Is seen?—her whitened forehead lies
Upon the Shepherd's shoulder down—
Yea—her own Jesus comes—to lead
Unto the meadows where is Peace indeed!

Here, to remind us that summer is not forgotten, is a "Nature poem" from the pen of Miss Edith Wyatt. She has little that is new to say, but she has listened with advantage to the mighty music of the Falls. The alternation of masculine and feminine rimes is most effective. We quote from *Collier's Weekly:*

Niagara

BY EDITH WYATT

Cool the crystal mist is falling where my song is calling, calling
Over highland, over lowland, fog-blown bluff and bouldered shore:
Proud my snow-rapt currents leaping from Superior's green keeping,
Down from Michigan's gray sweeping toward the Rapid's eddied floor.

Rain, hail, dew, and storm-cloud swing me; from the heights the hollows wring me;
Filtered clay and field silt bring me silent through the dark-breathed loam,
Down the thousand-terraced highlands till the skyland lake beds wing me—
Flying down and down in beauty through the chasm's flocking foam.

Down from Huron, down from Erie, tho the wild duck's wing grow weary,
Tribe and nation part and vanish like the spin-drift haze of morn,
Fresh my full-fold song is falling and my voice is calling, calling
Down from far-poured lake and highland as I sang when I was born.

South, North, East, and West untiring speak my brother seas in splendor,
Tell their dominant desiring, claimant over coast and main,
Mine the choiring of a woman's chord immortal, of surrender—
Of the splendor of desiring, deep to give and give again.

Chord of star-fused loam and silver-surgent lake cloud's generation,
Here I sing the earth's still dreaming down my green-poured currents' length,
Voice of river-rocking valleys, rich heart plains, and heights' creation,
Clear-veiled chord that locked in you your mother's life, your father's strength.

Cool the fog-flocked mists are swinging. Soar, my dream; and silver winging,
Call my air-hung music ringing, toward the crystal-buoyed morn—
Full-fold music from the highlands, where my splendor's voice is singing,
Fresh from flooded shores and skylands as I sang when I was born.

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The Living Age reprints (probably from some English periodical) the following poem. Enough poetry has been written expressing the town-dweller's longing for the country to make a very large book, but the possibilities of the theme are not therefore exhausted. There is a delightful lilt in Mr. Masefield's verses and a wholesome beauty which may be sought in vain in some of his more pretentious efforts.

London Town

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

Oh, London Town's a fine town, and London sights are rare,
And London ale is right ale, and brisk's the London air,
And busily goes the world there, but crafty grows the mind,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to leave behind.

Then hey for croft and hop-yard, and hill, and field, and pond,
With Bredon Hill before me and Malvern Hill beyond.
The hawthorn white i' the hedgerow, and all the spring's attire
In the comely land of Teme and Lugg, and Clent, and Clee, and Wyre.

Oh, London girls are brave girls, in silk and cloth o' gold,
And London shops are rare shops, where gallant things are sold,
And bonnily clinks the gold there, but drowsily blinks the eye,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to hurry by.

Then hey for covert and woodland, and ash and elm and oak,
Tewkesbury inns, and Malvern roofs, and Worcester chimney smoke,
The apple-trees in the orchard, the cattle in the byre,
And all the land from Ludlow town to Bredon church's spire.

Oh, London tunes are new tunes, and London books are wise,
And London plays are rare plays, and fine to country eyes,
But craftily fares the knave there, and wickedly fares the Jew,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to hurry through.

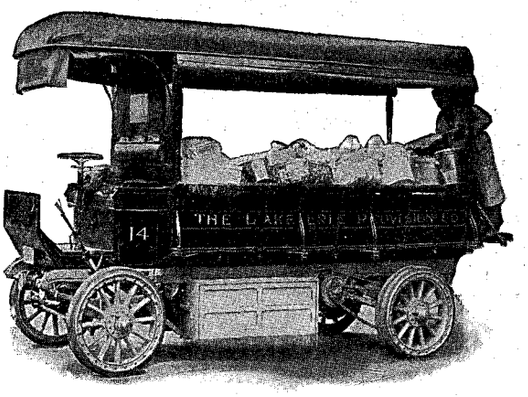
So hey for the road, the west road, by mill and forge and fold,
Scent of the fern and song of the lark by brook, and field, and wold,
To the comely folk at the hearthstone and the talk beside the fire,
In the hearty land, where I was bred, my land of heart's desire.

Mr. Hodgson writes of the hills with a vigor that recalls the sturdy rhythms of Hawker of Morwenstow. The picture of the "marching rain" in the fourth stanza is well drawn, and so is that of the gorse "like a host of warriors in gold." We take the poem from *The Spectator*.

The Hills

BY W. N. HODGSON

Now men there be that love the plain
With yellow cornland drest,
And others love the sleepy vales
Where lazy cattle rest;



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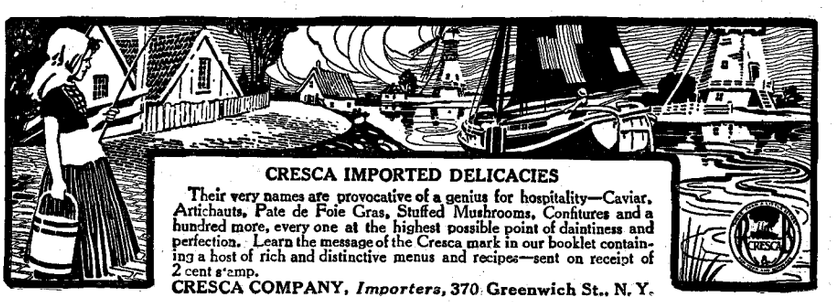

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has sold steadily for nine years—good proof of its value. The *seventh edition*, just issued, contains seven entirely new chapters. The author defines his purpose as "to call into conscious existence latent powers of being that are resident in the soul of "every man that cometh into the world." He is buoyantly optimistic throughout, and decidedly helpful to courageous and wholesome living. The book shows the *strong man* at work in life, cheering others, blessing right and left, succeeding and "getting on."

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But some men love the ancient hills,
And these have chosen best.

For in the hills a man may go
Forever as he list,
And see a net of distant worlds,
Where streams and valleys twist
A league below, and seem to hold
The whole earth in his fist.

Or if he tread the dales beneath
A new delight is his,
For every crest's a kingdom-edge
Whose conqueror he is,
And every fell the frontier
Of unguessed emperies.

And when the clouds are on the land
In shelter he may lie,
And watch adown the misty glens
The rain go marching by,
Along the silent flanks of fells
Whose heads are in the sky.

And in the hills are crystal tarns
As deep as maiden's eyes,
About whose edge at middle-noon
The heavy sunshine lies,
And deep therein the troll-folk dwell,
Can make men wondrous wise.

The gorse of spring is like a host
Of warriors in gold,
And summer heather like a cloak
Of purple on the wold,
While autumn's russet bracken is
Monks' livery of old.

Our lord the sun knows every land,
But most he loves the fells;
At morning break his earliest torch
Upon their summit dwells,
At eve he lingers there to catch
The sound of vesper bells.

The men who dwell among the hills
Have eyes both strong and kind,
For as they go about their works
In heaven's sun and wind,
The spirit of the stablished hills
Gives them the stedfast mind.

Mrs. Katharine Tynan-Hinkson is courageous to write again about lambs, for her early poem "Sheep and Lambs" is so beautiful that almost any other verse on that subject suffers by comparison with it. "Lambs," which we take from *The British Review*, is charming in its simplicity. The tragedy—particularly in the third and last stanzas—is exprest with consummate art.

Lambs

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

The lambs frolic and bleat
After their woolly dams;
They are fed full with milk so sweet,
Fed full, the baby lambs.

But from his mother's milk
One lamb hath turned away;
And from the pastures, soft as silk,
Wherein he would not stay.

One little lamb, new-born,
Goes back to God so fast,
The milky stream his lips did scorn
Runs all to bitter waste.

In pastures white and gold
The tired lambs fall asleep,
Safe in a green and watered fold
Each by its mother-sheep.

For him in Paradise
Such milky fountains flow,

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As sure shall still his hungry cries
With honeyed milk enow.

Oh, when at even-fall
The lambs in fold are fed.
The mother's heart begins to call
Her own lamb from the dead.

And to and fro she rocks,
Nor puts her pain asleep;
For still she hears the bleating flocks,
The lambs call to the sheep.

And when the lambs will feed,
With milk are satisfied,
'Tis then her heart begins to bleed,
That was a stone in her side.

In his prose Mr. Maurice Hewlett has forsaken romanticism for mysticism. But the mysticism in such a book as his recently published "Lore of Proserpine" is perhaps only a phase of romanticism. Here (from *The Westminster Gazette*) is some rimed mysticism, or rimed psychological speculation. The first three stanzas are excellent, and the idea of the dawn coming out "in cold gray sark" certainly is striking. But the rest of the poem is a little too fantastic, a little too intense, to be effective.

Night-Errantry

BY MAURICE HEWLETT

Three long breaths of the blessed night
And I am fast asleep;
No need to read by candle-light
Or count a flock of sheep.

Deep, deep I lie as any dead,
Save my breath comes and goes;
The holy dark is like a bed
With violet curtains close.

And while enfolded I lie there
Until the dawn of day,
My body is the prisoner.
My soul slips out to play.

A-tiptoe on the window-sill
He listens like a mouse,
The calling wind blows from the hill
And circles round the house.

Above the voices of the town
It whispers in the tree,
And brings the message of the Down:
'Tis there my soul would be.

Then while enchain'd my body lies
Like a dead man in grave,
Thither on trackless feet he hies,
On wings that make no wave.

The dawn comes out in cold gray sark
And finds him flitting there
Among the creatures of the dark,
Vixen and brock and hare.

O wild white face that's none of mine,
O eager eyes unknown,
What will you do with Proserpine,
And what shall I, alone?

O fleeting feet, O naked sides,
O tresses flying free,
And are you his that all day bides
So soberly in me?

The sun streams up behind the hill
And strikes the window-pane;
The empty land lies hot and still—
And I am I again.

Here is a delightful lullaby which appears in the New York *Sun*. Like all good slumber-songs, it is musically phrased. In the second stanza Mr. Cawein's sympathetic observation of nature is evident.

The Twilight Witch

BY MADISON CAWEIN

The twilight witch comes with her stars
And strews them through the blue;
Then breathes below the sunset bars
A breath of meadow rue;
She trails her veil across the skies
And mutters to the trees,
And in the wood, with firefly eyes,
She wakes the mysteries.
The twilight witch, with elf and fay,
Is coming down the slumber way,
Sleep, my dearie, sleep.

The twilight witch, with crescent moon,
Stoops on the wooded hill;
She answers to the owlet's tune,
And to the whippoorwill.
She leans above the reedy pool
And wakes the drowsy frog,
And with the toadstool, dim and cool,
Rims gray the old dead log.
The twilight witch comes stealing down
To take you off to slumber town,
Sleep, my dearie, sleep.

The twilight witch, with windlike tread,
Has entered in the room;
She steals around your trundle-bed
And whispers in the gloom.
She says: "I brought my steed along,
My faery steed of gleams,
To bear you, like a breath of song,
Into the land of dreams.
I am the witch who takes your hand
And leads you off to faeryland,
The far-off land of sleep."

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE EXPECTED U. P. "MELON"

IN the second week of September rumors that the Union Pacific managers would distribute to stockholders a substantial extra dividend persisted in high financial circles, both here and in Europe. The result was a rise in the stock to the highest point it had reached in many months. Predictions as to the amount of the possible distribution varied from $10 on each share to $34. No official, not even an unofficial, statement on the subject, however, emanated from the management or from any important person connected with the road, everything predicted being based on probabilities, conditions, etc.

By the disposal, under the terms of the Supreme Court decision, of its large holdings in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific has within a few months acquired stock in the Baltimore & Ohio road, now worth in the market about $40,000,000, and cash from subscribers amounting to $80,900,000. These Union Pacific holdings of Southern Pacific were originally purchased by the issue of bonds, the average price paid for the stock being about $75. The recent exchange of part of this stock for Baltimore & Ohio stock and the sale of the remainder to Union Pacific stockholders has netted to the Union Pacific a substantial profit, the exchange for Baltimore & Ohio showing a profit of $11,500,000 and the sale to subscribers a profit of $8,800,000.

In the general opinion that a distribution to stockholders will be made, there are differences as to the proper amount of it. The lowest estimate is based on the contention that the road, having purchased the Southern Pacific stock by an issue of bonds, has no right to return to stockholders the entire amount derived from the exchange and sale, but could properly distribute to them the profits—that is, the sum of $20,000,000. This would give to stockholders a dividend of between $9 and $10 per share.

Other estimates, which go as high as $34 per share, assume that the road will decide to distribute to stockholders the entire proceeds from the exchange and sale of Southern Pacific stock, and, in addition, some part of the other enormous cash holdings of the Union Pacific company, believed to amount to as much as $60,000,000.

Serious question arises here as to the propriety of making a larger distribution than the $20,000,000 of profit would yield. Conservative opinion generally holds that not more than this profit should be distributed. Some experts have held that it would not only be quite proper, but a matter of actual right, to distribute at least that sum, inasmuch as profit in an enterprise belongs to the partners—that is, to the stockholders.

Not all, however, take this view. *The Wall Street Journal* believes that the opportunity that has now arisen for the Union Pacific Company is not that of "fattening its stockholders' bank accounts, but of setting all other railroad directors an example of wholesome moderation, and of administering a rebuke to the thousands of citizens of all sorts and conditions who regard railroad financiers as fit only to be distrusted." It is added by the writer that, if the directors of the Union Pacific take the latter course, "their stockholders will have nothing to regret, for the benefit foregone will return unto them more surely and more effectively than bread on the waters ever did."

RISING RETAIL PRICES AND RISING WAGES

Statistics as to the increased cost of living are often published; corresponding statistics as to increases in wages are less familiar. We have an up-to-date index-number for commodities, but stand in need of one for wages. Once we had this it would be possible to show whether the average wage-earner's condition as to income and living costs has grown worse or grown better. For years previous to 1907 we have, it is true, an index for wages; what is wanted is an index of wages for the six years subsequent to 1907.

The New York *Times Annalist* prints a table, based on figures obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showing the cost of wages, hours of labor, and retail price for food from 1890 to 1907, one hundred being taken as the average in each case. The data for wages were derived from more than four thousand industries, those for food prices from nearly one thousand retail merchants in different localities. The table is as follows:

Year	Food Prices	Wages per Hour	Hours of Labor
1890	102.4	100.3	100.7
1891	103.8	100.3	100.5
1892	101.9	100.8	100.5
1893	104.4	100.9	100.3
1894	99.7	97.9	99.8
1895	97.8	98.3	100.1
1896	95.5	99.7	99.8
1897	96.3	99.6	99.6
1898	98.7	100.2	99.7
1899	99.5	102.0	99.2
1900	101.1	105.5	98.7
1901	105.2	108.0	98.1
1902	110.9	112.2	97.3
1903	110.3	116.3	96.6
1904	111.7	117.0	95.9
1905	112.4	118.9	95.9
1906	115.7	124.2	95.4
1907	120.6	128.8	95.0

While, for the period since 1907, there exists no index-number as to wages or hours of labor, there do exist data from which *The Annalist* has been able to compile a table, showing "the course of average wages and hours of labor in contrast with retail price of food," as follows:

Year	Food	Wages	Hours of Labor
1907	100.0	100.0	100.0
1908	103.5	102.1	99.2
1909	109.6	104.1	98.8
1910	116.0	108.5	98.2
1911	114.8	110.0	97.6
1912	123.4	113.2	97.2

It will be seen, from the first table covering the period ending in 1907, that wages on the average rose faster than food prices, so that wage-earners became better off; but the second table, covering the period since 1907, shows the contrary, the cost of food having risen faster than wages. The one period therefore represents a gain for the wage-earner, the other a loss. With the two combined, his condition over the long period thus arrived at may not have been on the whole worse, but, on the contrary, better. In any study of this

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sort it is always to be borne in mind that food prices fall as well as rise, and they are likely sometime to fall in the future, whereas wages, having once risen, seldom fall—at least not very much, while over a long period their fixt tendency is to rise and stay risen.

LESS BUILDING ACTIVITY

Building activity showed for August a notable decline; compared with August of last year, it was heavy; it was "the largest reported for any month since July, 1910," says *Bradstreet's*. Except for July, 1910, it was "the largest for any month since 1908." Reports from 135 cities give a total expenditure for August this year of $60,604,696, as against $78,752,037 for August last year, or a loss of about 23 per cent. Only 49 cities report gains over August of last year, while 86 report decreases. Following are the returns from many important cities in the list:

Cities	Aug., 1913	I. or D. from Aug., 1912	July, 1913
Akron, Ohio	$354,125	D. 36.1	$707,265
Atlanta, Ga.	348,056	D. 27.0	434,387
Augusta, Ga.	59,015	D. 34.5	27,053
Bayonne, N. J.	63,365	D. 59.5	96,649
Berkeley, Cal.	123,750	D. 21.2	133,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	121,365	D. 26.5	132,660
Birmingham, Ala.	333,385	I. 2.4	379,317
Boise, Idaho	59,293	D. 33.0	33,180
Boston, Mass.	817,975	D. 65.1	1,112,550
Bridgeport, Conn.	409,060	I. 54.3	193,027
Brockton, Mass.	67,555	D. 72.1	77,125
Buffalo, N. Y.	682,000	D. 24.2	908,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	250,000	I. 24.3	319,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.	125,435	D. 8.1	68,345
Chicago, Ill.	5,754,900	D. 31.7	6,151,250
Cleveland, Ohio	4,041,970	I. 92.2	2,746,310
Colorado Springs, Colo.	16,505	D. 38.8	24,574
Columbus, Ohio	495,140	I. 27.2	421,945
Dallas, Texas	405,300	D. 34.9	806,250
Dayton, Ohio	104,495	D. 50.9	244,955
Denver, Colo.	233,810	D. 57.0	254,670
Detroit, Mich.	2,608,825	I. 4.4	2,038,265
Dubuque, Iowa	150,000	I. 129.7	50,000
Duluth, Minn.	158,900	D. 23.6	236,413
Elizabeth, N. J.	243,291	I. 9.0	183,883
Evansville, Ind.	172,000	D. 8.5	127,792
Fort Wayne, Ind.	174,175	D. 32.5	255,600
Fort Worth, Texas	95,915	D. 18.1	438,277
Galveston, Texas	34,265	D. 93.5	42,190
Grand Rapids, Mich.	220,701	I. 10.0	242,777
Harrisburg, Pa.	95,565	I. 22.9	409,055
Hartford, Conn.	554,425	I. 7.7	970,055
Holyoke, Mass.	233,725	I. 42.0	42,950
Houston, Texas	176,145	D. 65.4	905,945
Indianapolis, Ind.	700,768	D. 21.1	1,120,566
Jacksonville, Fla.	95,625	D. 39.6	140,940
Kansas City, Kansas	113,753	I. 100.8	52,942
Kansas City, Mo.	827,475	D. 18.6	857,475
Lawrence, Mass.	39,000	D. 43.0	72,600
Lincoln, Neb.	75,115	D. 40.1	126,175
Little Rock, Ark.	94,786	D. 16.5	62,077
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,501,593	I. 8.8	3,324,214
Louisville, Ky.	445,210	D. 19.2	348,980
Lowell, Mass.	44,000	D. 57.5	45,500
Lynn, Mass.	98,100	D. 86.0	315,700
Memphis, Tenn.	321,116	D. 70.8	304,266
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,155,013	I. 12.5	1,817,077
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,211,230	I. 15.3	1,054,970
Mobile, Ala.	59,880	I. 147.1	38,300
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	69,280	D. 78.2	34,950
Nashville, Tenn.	101,224	D. 30.8	56,055
Newark, N. J.	1,814,638	I. 101.3	1,241,963
New Bedford, Mass.	104,720	D. 11.1	224,100
New Haven, Conn.	258,693	D. 11.6	364,486
New Orleans, La.	295,260	I. 3.8	563,500
New York City—			
Manhattan*	3,769,400	D. 66.9	7,807,500
Manhattan†	689,591	D. 18.6	1,348,141
Bronx*	1,021,710	D. 53.8	1,143,650
Bronx†	179,933	I. 99.0	156,489
Brooklyn	2,270,373	D. 8.1	2,574,760
Queens	1,099,212	D. 28.6	1,311,488
Total, N. Y. City	9,030,219	D. 51.3	14,342,028
Norfolk, Va.	90,457	D. 78.2	264,284
Oakland, Cal.	1,080,996	I. 80.0	660,588
Oklahoma, Okla.	4,000	D. 88.3	12,812
Pasadena, Cal.	120,291	D. 47.8	215,202
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,696,860	I. 9.1	3,480,700
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,059,662	D. 9.4	777,128
Portland, Me.	104,750	D. 45.2	98,015
Portland, Ore.	1,236,110	I. 12.9	851,805
Reading, Pa.	94,600	D. 13.4	40,150
Richmond, Va.	304,343	D. 26.3	147,435
Rochester, N. Y.	791,643	D. 21.2	511,733
Sacramento, Cal.	150,405	I. 30.4	251,012
Salt Lake City, Utah	129,975	D. 67.4	149,740
San Antonio, Texas	225,385	D. 30.1	261,321
San Diego, Cal.	716,481	D. 4.7	435,380
San Francisco, Cal.	1,613,881	D. 17.2	1,415,819
Scranton, Pa.	63,629	D. 65.7	133,510
Seattle, Wash.	582,425	I. 3.3	1,414,620
South Bend, Ind.	113,472	I. 70.5	57,820

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No. 5—Solid and Permanent Underlying Security

Real estate lasts not for a day nor a term of years, but for all time. It is the source of all value, the basis of all wealth and one of the prime necessities of existence. A loan on the best class of real estate is, therefore, an investment based on the very foundation of the whole financial and commercial structure of the nation.

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Cities	Aug., 1913	I. or D. from Aug., 1912	July, 1913
Spokane, Wash.	111,154	I. .9	169,165
Springfield, Mass.	274,495	D. 37.4	274,236
St. Louis, Mo.	984,915	D. 41.1	742,066
St. Paul, Minn.	775,146	I. 9.0	933,655
Syracuse, N. Y.	498,145	I. 49.5	341,275
Tacoma, Wash.	152,737	I. 70.6	529,599
Toledo, Ohio.	357,830	I. 6.8	671,605
Troy, N. Y.	141,780	I. 28.2	167,840
Utica, N. Y.	371,255	I. 21.6	278,250
Wheeling, W. Va.	73,742	D. 74.4	131,655
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	137,644	D. 43.6	663,449
Worcester, Mass.	241,993	D. 58.9	385,999
Yonkers, N. Y.	143,600	D. 55.3	115,400
Youngstown, Ohio.	227,725	D. 40.8	201,470

*New Work. † Alterations.

TWO SEVEN-PER-CENT. ROADS PAYING FIVE

Illinois Central and St. Paul, which for years were 7-per-cent. stocks, now pay only 5, and yet the former is selling at about 110 and the latter at about 108. Meanwhile, other standard rails paying 6 per cent. are selling lower, Atchison for about 95, Baltimore & Ohio about 95, and Southern Pacific a little under 95. Why should this be?

A writer in *Investments* undertakes to answer the question by saying, "the investing public refuses to regard Illinois Central and St. Paul as 5 per cent. stocks, altho they are paying that rate now." While it is true that they may go on paying only that much for some time to come, the record of the two roads "stamps them as better than 5-per-cent. dividend-payers." The former high-price range at which stock in these roads was held has not been forgotten. Illinois Central in 1909 sold as high as 162, and in earlier years sold higher. St. Paul in 1910 reached 158 and a few years before almost touched 200. Conditions which made those high quotations possible may, or may not, return, but it is generally believed, in the best financial quarters, that "under normal conditions each of these roads can earn enough to pay 7 per cent."

The reasons why dividends on these roads were reduced are well understood as not permanent. The Illinois Central was brought to its unhappy condition by a prolonged shopmen's strike and by devastating floods; the St. Paul by the vast expenses undertaken in extending its line to the Pacific coast. The action of the two companies in reducing their dividends in these circumstances has been generally commended, and no one with good financial judgment believes reductions will lead to any permanent harm. *Investments* inclines to think the dividend on St. Paul will be restored to 7 per cent. before the Illinois Central resumes the old rate, this judgment being based on that road's handsome increase in earnings. In its last fiscal year St. Paul earned $15,000,000 more in gross than in the previous year and $9,000,000 more in net.

The annual report of the Illinois Central, issued in the week ending August 13, showed that the road's condition was improving. *The Wall Street Journal*, after a study of the report, found indications of "a considerable degree of convalescence." This was due, not only to better transportation earnings and profits, "but to the inauguration of very substantial returns" on the company's Central of Georgia investment and other subsidiary interests. The writer comments further:

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Central's expense accounts could hardly fail to bear a healthier aspect than they did then. Transportation expenses, for instance, absorbed only 38.49 per cent. of gross earnings as compared with 40.28 per cent. the year before. Maintenance expenses, while actually larger than in 1912, took up but 34.96 per cent. of gross as against 36.70 per cent. Last year's maintenance ratio was still strikingly high for a Western or Southern railroad, no doubt for reasons which have already been alluded to. No one wants to quarrel with liberal charges to operation for the upkeep of the property, but it would appear that the Illinois Central, once restored to thoroughly good condition, could, and probably will, be maintained for less than 34 per cent. of gross earnings. The increase in its maintenance charges has been a striking feature of this road's recent finances. There was a very decided increase over the five-year period, but apparently no great increase, particularly in maintenance of equipment, last year, as compared with 1912. But the 1912 equipment account included an item of $1,133,335 for 'other expenses,' which last year all but disappeared. This was the extra cost of meeting the strike in the shops, none of which did the company's equipment any good. The result is that expenditures per item of equipment, except passenger-cars, show very substantial increases for last year. The company's balance-sheet is not that of a railroad in comfortable capital circumstances. Loans and bills payable stand at $6,500,000. Exclusive of these, current liabilities are only just about equaled by current assets, excluding from the latter treasury securities and materials and supplies on hand."

It appears further from the Illinois Central report that the road's net revenue for May this year was larger than in any other May since the road was built, while for June it closely approached the highest net revenue ever obtained in June. *The Financial Chronicle*, commenting on this fact, says it is merely what ought to have been expected, in view of "the steady development of operating efficiency in the face of all the drawbacks experienced by the road." How great this operating efficiency has been made is shown in a table giving for 1913 the average train-load of revenue freight as 407 tons, whereas last year the average was only 356 tons; and in 1911, 358 tons; in 1910, 361 tons, and in 1909, 351 tons,—in other words, an increase over any one of the previous four years of about 50 tons, or one-seventh.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES FOR RAILROADS

In October the plea of the railroads for permission to raise their freight rates will be laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Investments* finds that "not a few shrewd people think the next impulse in security prices up or down will come from the granting or denial of this petition," a condition which promises to put the security market "in the midst of speculation as to the probability of the railroads winning or losing their fight." Reports of railway earnings and the general character of the annual reports are now being "watched with unusual interest." While the Commission may not base its decision wholly upon these reports, it is believed that the result of railroad operations under present rates will have much influence with them in reaching a decision.

In most reports gross earnings "show record-breaking increases," but coincident with these is the more vital fact that "net earnings are making a very indifferent showing indeed." The cause lies mainly in the great increase in operating expenses. *Investments* believes the railroads will use this fact as "their trump-card." It believes also that the Commission will reply with an inquiry as to whether there has not been "an undue increase in expenses." While with some railroads appropriations for maintenance of way and structure "have been increased beyond all reasonable bounds," notably in the case of the New York Central and Pennsylvania, with the large majority of roads the increases were "entirely legitimate and unavoidable." It is believed by the writer that this question of proper or improper increase in these expenses will be the vital one in any decision the Commission may reach.

DIVIDENDS PASSED AND REDUCED

The passings and reductions of dividends by railways and other corporations during the past year "make an imposing list," says *The Wall Street Journal*. Many of these are by corporations that have maintained unchanged payments to stockholders for considerable periods. Five railroads have passed their dividends and five have reduced their rates. Fifteen industrials have passed their dividends and one has reduced its rate. As to increases, there were none of importance among railroads, but a few of the industrials made increases, among these American Tobacco and United States Rubber. Some of the public utility companies also made advances; one of these the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Following is a list of the companies that either passed their dividends or reduced them:

DIVIDENDS PASSED

Railroads	Capital	Old Rate
Bo. & Me. common	$38,529,791	4%
Bo. & Me. preferred	3,149,800	6%
Clev., C., C. & St. L. pfd.	10,000,000	5%
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pfd.	28,831,000	4%
St. L. & San F. 1st pfd.	5,000,000	4%
West. Md. pfd	10,000,000	4%
Industrials		
Amer. Beet Sugar	$15,000,000	5%
Amer. Wr. Paper pfd.	12,500,000	2%
Prairie Oil & Gas	18,000,000	$24.00
American Zinc Lead	4,216,000	$2.00
Goodrich Company	10,000,000	4%
Inter. Ag. C. pfd.	13,040,200	7%
Pac. Gas & Elec.	31,998,750	5%
Inter. Steam Pump pfd.	11,350,000	6%
Niles-Bement-Pond	8,500,000	6%
Pope Manuf. pfd.	2,298,200	6%
M. Rumely com.	10,908,300	6%
M. Rumely pfd	10,000,000	7%
Calif. Petroleum	14,823,070	5%
Virg.-Carolina Chem.	27,984,400	3%
U. S. Light & Heat. pfd.	2,500,000	7%
Vulcan Detinning pfd.	1,500,000	7%
Mining		
Greene Cananea	49,417,000	$1.00

DIVIDENDS REDUCED

Railroads	Capital	Old Rate	New Rate
Bangor & Aroostook.	$3,198,600	4%	2%
Chesa. & Ohio	62,792,500	5%	4%
Illinois Central	109,296,000	7%	5%
New Haven	157,863,300	8%	6%
St. L. Southw. pfd.	19,893,650	5%	4%
Industrials			
Penn. Steel pfd.	$20,560,800	7%	6%
Mining			
Ahmeek	$1,250,000	$24.00	$20.00
Calumet & Hecla	2,500,000	40.00	24.00
Mohawk	2,500,000	5.00	4.00
Osceola Mining	2,403,750	12.00	10.00
Quincy Mining	2,750,000	5.00	4.00
Tonopah Mining	1,000,000	1.60	1.00
Copper Range Cons.	39,369,200	3.00	2.00

The loss to stockholders in railroads by the reductions above mentioned amounts per annum to nearly $11,000,000. The New Haven stockholders lose $3,600,264; the Illinois Central, $2,185,920.

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City & County of San Francisco 5's	1917-18	5.00%
Milwaukee & Northern R. R. Con. Mort. Ext. 4½'s	1934	4.55%
Virginian R. R. Co. First Mortgage 5's	1962	5.15%
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1930	5.45%
Western United Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1950	5.12%
Virginia Railway & Power Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1934	5.40%
United Light & Railways Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1932	5.75%
Southern California Gas Co. 1st 6's	1950	5.90%
American Pub. Service Co. 6's	1942	6.00%

Complete list of the above and similar issues sent on request for General Circular D-7. Also special descriptive circular of any particular issue.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"BIG TIM'S" BEGINNINGS

IN death as in life, "Big Tim" Sullivan did the unexpected. For, as the New York newspapers are saying, who would have expected that the body of the city's most popular politician would lie for two weeks unrecognized in the morgue after a lonely death on a railroad track in the outskirts of the great town? But the beginnings of this career are as interesting and more pleasant to think of. Timothy D. Sullivan was one of those men who live by nicknames. First it was "Dry Dollar"; then, in recognition of the man's physical size and growing political importance, it was "Big Tim" or the "The Big Fellow." *The Sun* tells how he earned the first name:

One day about forty-five years ago a seven-year-old kid was walking up the Bowery on his way to school, an alert Irish youngster, with eyes that took in everything along the humming street. In front of a saloon near Grand Street a shaggy individual was piling up empty beer-kegs for the brewery wagon to haul away. The boy saw something that made his eyes pop.

He dropt the battered 'rithmetic that was swinging from a strap, waited till the roustabout had slouched back into the saloon, rapidly peeled from one of the kegs the green revenue stamp, and ran like a scared rabbit. He hardly stopt till he got to school. His desk was near a window where the sunlight streamed in and he laid the wet stamp on the desk top, smoothing it very carefully. The teacher had seen him.

"Timmy," he said sharply, "what are you doing?"

"Dryin' a dollar, sir," said the boy.

And for years and years afterward the man who became the absolute boss of Manhattan below Fourteenth Street was known to friends and foes as Dry-Dollar Sullivan.

The nickname stuck to him while he was in school, and it was yelled after him by the boys in the streets when he went to work selling papers and hustling for his widowed mother.

To these early days, likewise belongs the origin of the annual Sullivan distribution of shoes. *The Times* tells this story:

In 1873 he was going to school in Elm Street, and one mighty cold day in February his teacher, Miss Murphy, told him to stay behind when the other boys were let out. As they ran off he said:

"Miss Murphy, if you've got to punish me let's get it over, 'cause I've got to get some papers out before it's too late."

"Timmy," said Miss Murphy, "there's no punishment. I didn't want you to go out with the others so that they could see your shoes."

She gave him a ticket to Timothy Brennan, a shoemaker, and there he got a new pair of shoes. And so, when fortune smiled on him, in every year on the same day in

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February shoes were distributed at his expense to all who applied for them.

In the same paper we find it told how he first became a political force:

One day as he was passing the Tombs he saw a local pugilist beating a woman. He went to her rescue and a mighty battle began. He won out after a contest that is still remembered, and thenceforth he was hailed as the leader of the "gang." Tammany needed such men to consolidate its power, and from that street-fight grew up the one-time all-powerful "Sullivan Clan."

Then, by acts of personal kindness and physical prowess, by sheer hard work, and the use of all the tricks of the trade, Tim Sullivan worked his way up until he became the political potentate over the swarming East Side below Fourteenth Street. It would be easy, says *The Sun* editorially, "to exaggerate the number of his personal intimates and devoted friends, but that at the heyday of his power he had a vast constituency which was obedient to his orders and automatic to his manipulations no one has ever doubted." Elections to the Assembly, State Senate, national House of Representatives, came when he wanted them. He made money and lost much, for he was an inveterate gambler and race-track bettor, tho he prided himself on his abstention from drink and tobacco. It is said that he could have been the leader of Tammany, but he remained a loyal follower of Croker and then of Murphy. Office-holding did not get him out of touch with his constituents. On the contrary, says *The Times*:

His authority on the East Side was still further strengthened by his kindness to those accused of crimes, big or little. In one of his speeches in the days of his power, when the announcement that Big Tim was to speak would fill any hall on the East Side, he told how a good woman who had adopted him bade him go to the Tombs and see if in the morning line-up there were any whom he could aid. He went, and kept on going daily, until he had acquired so great a following among the downtrodden and disreputable that he was sometimes hailed as the "King of the Underworld." But as he told the story he added earnestly:

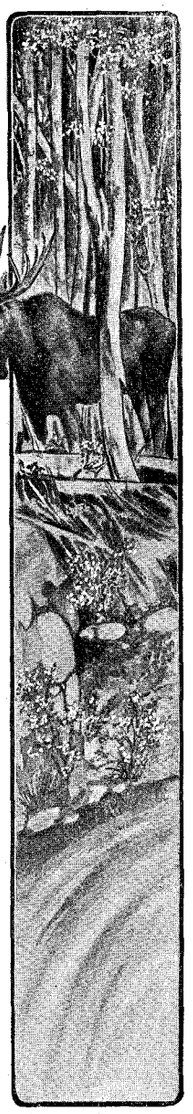
"I never got money from any thief, any gambler, or any dive-keeper. That's so, so help me God."

Tim Sullivan's career in Albany, where he usually got what he wanted, and in Washington, where he was less conspicuous, was told at length in the papers when they learned of his death. His advocacy of woman-suffrage was a peculiar feature of his legislative activity.

The decline in strength of the Sullivan clan and the end of race-track gambling lessened "Big Tim's" influence somewhat. But in 1912 he was again elected

WINCHESTER

HUNTING RIFLES



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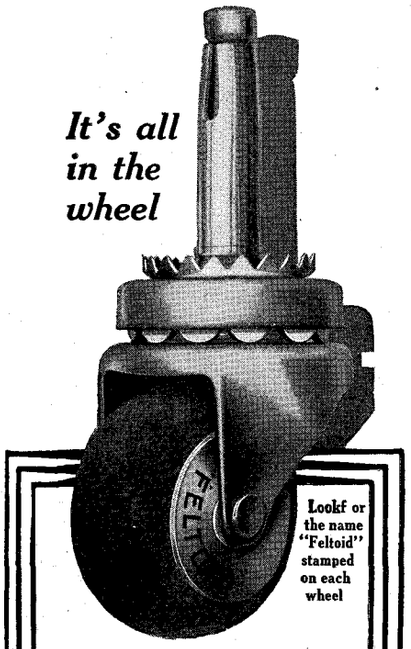

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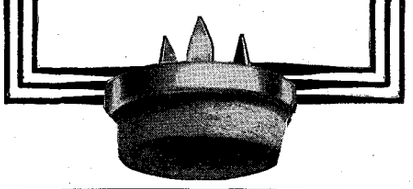

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to Congress, tho he never took his seat, owing to the failing of his mental powers in the last year of his life. The funeral at old St. Patrick's in Mott Street was such a gathering as will probably never meet again to mourn the passing of a political leader. As we read in the New York *Evening Post*:

United States Senators and Representatives, prize-fighters, Justices of the Supreme Court, clergymen, gangsters, thugs, saloonkeepers, merchants, lawyers, business men, and laborers, honest men and thieves, rich men and poor men, good women and women who stand across the line, joined together to-day to pay a final tribute to "Big Tim." . . . The most remarkable thing was that the dominant feeling with all these people of many degrees was sympathy, not curiosity. There were tears in men's eyes, and every now and then a woman wept openly.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Too Needy.—A friend in need generally needs too much.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

An Infallible Recipe.—What to do to obtain white hands:—Nothing.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Not Vacuum Cleaners.—"Mind cures are not always successful."

"Of course not. They've got to have something to work on."—*Baltimore American.*

Spineless.—"Yes," said Mrs. Twickembury, "you seldom see Mr. Twickembury without a cigar in his mouth. He's a most invertebrate smoker."—*The Christian Register* (Boston).

A Thoughtless Spouse.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"I wonder why we are growing tired of each other."

NEWLYWED—"I haven't an idea."

MRS. N.—"Yes; maybe that is the reason."—*Boston Transcript.*

Competing Consumers.—"You used to say 'competition is the life of trade.'"

"So it is," replied Mr. Cumrox, "only instead of competing to sell things, the idea now is to corner 'em up and get people competing for a chance to buy."—*Washington Star.*

Will Be Tame.—"Do you think your wife will be happy when she gets the vote?"

"I'm afraid she won't," replied Mr. Meekton. "Merely going to the polls and casting a ballot will seem pretty tame compared to organizing these great suffrage demonstrations."—*Washington Star.*

The Tactless One.—"I will confess to you," she said, "that I am older than I look. I will be 31 my next birthday."

"Really?" he replied. "Hardly anyone would guess that you were more than about 29."

"That's the last time," she said when he had departed, "that I'll ever try to be nice to a brute."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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References: Any local Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

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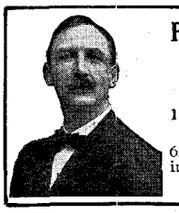

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Pity the Poor!—"Boy, you ought to know better than to beg from a poet."

"Please, sir, father is an essayist."—*Life.*

This Is from Boston.—MOTHER (to park policeman)—"My little boy wants to see the monkeys. Can you direct us to the apiary?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Trained.—BROWN—"You seem more satisfied with your wife's cooking than formerly. Has she learned with time?"

SMITH—"No, I have."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Omission.—TEACHER—"Mabel, in making your 'i's' you have omitted something. What is it?"

LITTLE MABEL—"Oh, I forgot to put eyebrows over them."—*Chicago News.*

Lending a Name.—"Waiter," asked the impatient customer, "do you call this an oyster stew?"

"Yessuh," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"Why, the oyster in this stew isn't big enough to flavor it."

"He wasn't put in to flavor it, suh. He is jes' supposed to christen it."—*Washington Star.*

The Modern Hero.—"Grace, you know, always said she'd never marry a man until she felt he would be willing to go through fire, water, wreck, and disaster for her."

"She finally found him, I suppose, because I hear she is engaged."

"Yes. His name is Jack something. Comes to see her three times a week over the New York, New Haven & Hartford."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Insulted.—"What a graceful dancer your daughter is," breathed the insinuating youth.

"Sir," replied the alert mother, "I want you to understand that my daughter dances only the latest dances. She learned several years after gracefulness went out of style."—*Washington Star.*

In London.—The door-bell rings. The mistress of the house answers it. A small child, the child of a near neighbor, is discovered on the door-step.

THE MISTRESS—"What is it, Cissy?"

THE CHILD—"Please, ma'am, mother wants to know if you'll be so kind as to lend her your recipe f'r makin' bombs. The last one she made only smelled bad and wouldn't bust!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Chicago Make-Up.—Among the curiosities of typography a prominent place must be given to the achievement of a Chicago paper in the mixing up of headlines in a most startling manner. First there was an article with this caption:

"THE CONDOR OF THE ANDES
Albert Seaton Bery, of Kentucky, Bears That Distinction."

In another column, on the same page of the paper in question, was this announcement:

"TALLEST MAN IN CONGRESS
Soars Far Above the Eagle and Reaches a Height of Six Miles."

—*The Christian Register.*

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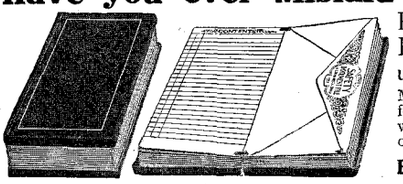

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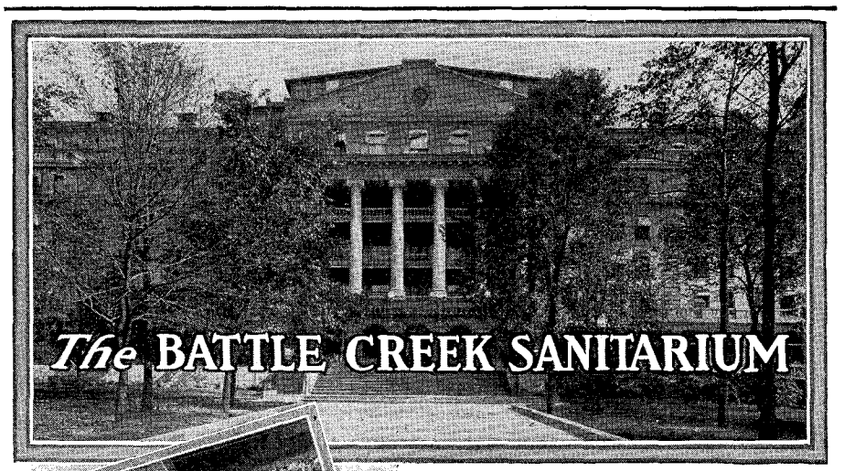

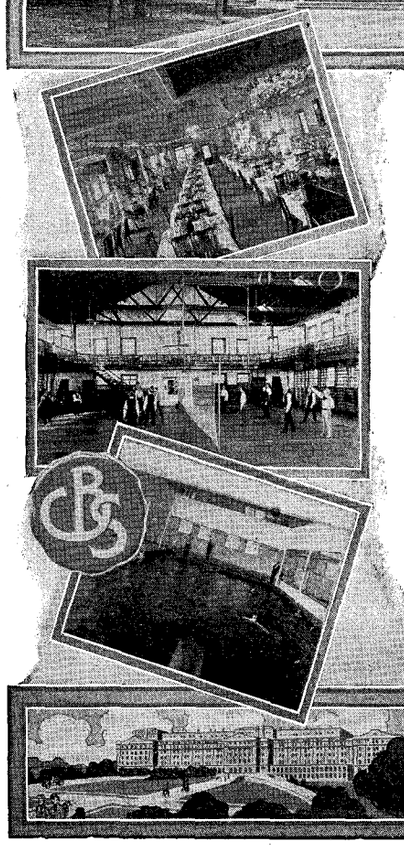

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Scottish Irreverence.—He was a chubby, brown-faced, bare-legged little urchin, from whom, during my vacation, I inquired the way to the nearest golf course.

"Weel," said he, "ye'll gang straight alang here till ye come to the first on yer richt, an' ye'll see a minister—I mean a sign-post," he corrected hastily, "and ye'll get the road frae it."

Thanking him for his information, I next inquired why he called the finger-post a minister.

Shuffling his feet and gazing longingly at the copper I held out to him, he stammered out, "Folks ca' it a minister, 'cos it pints the richt road but disna gang it itsel'," and he rushed off to join his companions, while I retired thinking deeply on the spread of disrespect to the cloth.—*Glasgow News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 13.—The Chinese Government grants Japan's demands for reparation for maltreatment of Japanese citizens in China.

September 14.—Professor Malladra descends to a depth of 1,200 feet in the crater of Mt. Vesuvius, and succeeds in registering a temperature of 626° F.

Friedrich Ebert is elected leader of the German Socialist party, to succeed August Bebel.

September 15.—It is announced that Turkey and Bulgaria have come to an agreement on the frontier question.

Prof. Arminius Vambery, linguist and orientalist, dies in Budapest.

September 16.—The Argentine superdreadnought *Rivadavia* makes 22.56 knots on her trial trip, a record speed for battle-ships.

In his message to the Mexican Congress, Provisional President Huerta holds out hopes for peace, but blames the United States Government for delaying the pacification of Mexico by its policy of non-recognition.

More than 7,000 freight-handlers strike in Liverpool and Birmingham, England.

The Dutch Cabinet announces its intention of granting the suffrage to women.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 11.—David Lamar is arrested for impersonating public officials.

September 12.—Ex-Congressman James A. Watson denies the charge made by Colonel Mulhall that he was an active lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

September 14.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics issues a bulletin showing the remarkable advance in retail food prices since 1890.

September 15.—James A. Emery makes a detailed denial of Colonel Mulhall's charge of improper political activity on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers.

September 16.—Secretary Daniels holds up bids for battle-ship armor from the Midvale, Bethlehem, and Carnegie steel companies until he can learn whether their rates are justified by the cost of production.

GENERAL

September 11.—Ardolph L. Kline, Republican, President of the Board of Aldermen, becomes Mayor of New York, to serve out Mayor Gaynor's term of office.

September 12.—It is reported that the Standard Oil interests will embark in the automobile manufacturing business.

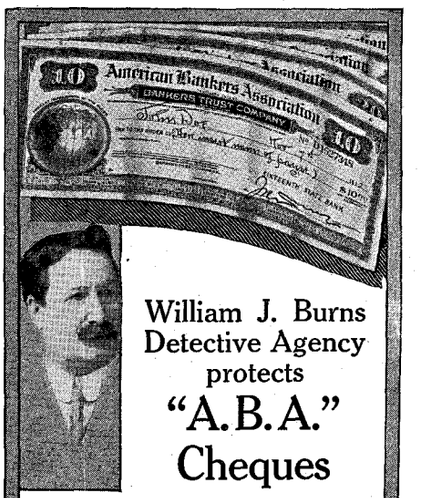
September 13.—The body of Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, the New York Tammany politician, is found and identified, after lying in the morgue since his death on August 31.

September 15.—The conference of the General Commission on Evangelism, appointed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, meets in Atlantic City, N. J.

The first season of grand opera in English begins at the Century Opera-house in New York City.

September 17.—Maury I. Diggs and Drew Caminetti are sentenced to terms of imprisonment for violation of the Mann "White Slave" law.

The German liner *Imperator* arrives at New York with 4,981 passengers, the largest number ever brought to this country on a single ship.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. L. P.," Blackshear, Ga.—"Kindly advise if the following expression is correct, and one that would be considered good form in a business communication: 'We would be pleased to get you to attend to the matter for us.'"

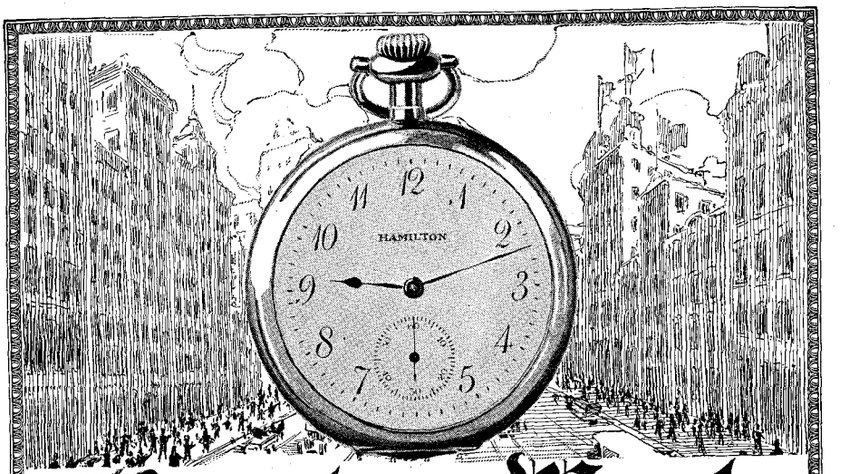
Use *should* instead of *would;* then the sentence will be correct. It would be in somewhat better form, however, if one said, "pleased to *have* you *attend*" instead of "pleased to *get* you *to attend.*"

"R. M. S.," Yellow Pine, La.—"In the sentence, 'What preacher need moralize on the story?' taken from Thackeray's 'The Four Georges,' how would you analyze *need moralize?*"

A few verbs in English may in some cases omit the third singular present indicative inflectional *-s;* as, "He *dare* not go; he *need* not do it." The infinitives depending upon these forms are used without the sign *to.* But these verbs may be used with the inflectional *-s:* "He *dares* not go; he *needs* to do it." Here, then, you have the explanation of the structure of the sentence you ask about. *What preacher* is subject; the remainder of the sentence is predicate. The predicate consists of the main verb, *need* (present tense, 3d person, singular), the infinitive verb *moralize* depending on the verb *need* and the adverb phrase *on this story* modifying the verb *moralize.*

"I. T. P.," Northfork, W. Va.—"Kindly state which is correct, 'Every one *were* completely overcome,' or 'Every one *was* completely overcome.'"

Every one, the subject, is singular in number, and hence the verb must be singular; therefore say *was.* Put the noun *man* in place of the pronoun *one:* would you say *every man,* or *every men?* That shows you what number to use. You would never say "Every *man were* overcome."



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